THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ISABELLA.

She Addresses the Spanish People, and Asks the Restoration of Spain to Peace, Fortune, and Glory.

A document called the manifesto of Queen Isabella has appeared in Paris, and is to this effect:—

Spaniards! Since my infancy, and because you desired it, I have been the national symbol of your rights and your liberties. Men whom I had loaded with benefits when they appeared before me as your friends and your defenders, all at once pretended, after having a hundred times sworn the contrary, that my dynasty was an insurmountable obstacle to your happiness, to the glory of our country, to the extension of its moral and material interests. My heart told me that they lied; but I never would undeceive you at the cost of civil war. I preferred leaving them to dispose, without obstacle and without control, of the power by which they were to make you more happy, more glorious, and richer. God is my witness that if they had obtained that result I would have blessed them from my place of exile in spite of their ingratitude to myself, happy to sacrifice my son to you, and to remain to weep alone far from my country. Five months have now passed away. Are you happier? Are you richer? Are you more glorious? Your best and poorest blood has reddened the pavements of Cadiz and Malaga. Your honor has been flung at the feet of all princes, who put by with disdain the crown to which we added the new jewel of Tetuan; and your fortune is diminished by all the gold which is divided before your eyes. Our precious and dear Cuba is on the point of being given up to the foreigners who have acquired it; and our navy, whose guns thundered but yesterday in the Pacific, is become the humble guard of your brethren crowded in the holds of our ships. The tolerance of which my soul has drawn the secret from yours was enlarging gradually before us the horizons which faith has opened to us. Fanaticism has been roused by the gratuitous insults offered to the servants of our God; and, as the tabernacles of our churches possess great value, they have laid their hands even on our chalices in order to prepare their inventory and their sale.

What are the political principles that have been promulgated? Spain has lost in the European concert the rank of sixth great power which we together had gained for her. Let but some great event occur now in the world and we shall be excluded from a common action. Our noble country, towards which the eyes of the world once turned when a question of honor was to be settled, is now become the theatre of scandalous traffic. People suppose you are to be sold because some have sold themselves; but I well know that you are still the inheritors of the chivalrous honor of the Cid. Commerce and industry are dead. Civil war, with its horrors, is imminent, and, as there is no keystone to your social edifice, every one sees that it must fall upon you.

While embracing my children I think of yours, and I kneel and pray to Heaven to raise up some one to save you, even were he to bind on his brows the diadem which I hold from my ancestors. But, alas! the salvation of nations can only result from the application of defined principles; and when genius is wanting the symbol alone may be efficacious; but it is not around a symbol that an unsettled nation can be reconstituted. That truth dictates to me my duty; it makes me persist more than ever in the firm resolve to remain your sovereign.

The calamities which have fallen upon me on the throne must be to you a sure guarantee that if I resolved not to descend from it, it is only because I desire to fulfil the duties which God has imposed upon me, and because my whole life should be devoted to you.

Let us concert together to restore to Spain peace, fortune, and glory. Let us put aside without anger the incapable men who have deluded you. I ask of you to pardon them as a proof of the good they have done me in giving you an opportunity of avowing that it is not I who was an obstacle to your happiness. The reaction will never be sanguinary where my heart can intervene, where your will, expressed by unrestricted suffrages, shall indicate the disinterested men who are to assist me in healing the wounds of our country. Let us together resume, but henceforth enlightened as to persons, the work of regeneration, of tolerance, and, above all, of liberty, of which I am the symbol. Let us prepare an era of glory and prosperity for your children, whom my Alfonso learns from me each day to cherish more and more. What has passed is but a dream. Let us awake from it without even remembering that Spanish men have been found to solicit from the foreigner the exercise of an influence which my ancestors accustomed you to exercise all over the world. I speak to you at once as the heiress of Pelayo of Isabella the Catholic, of Charles V, and of Charles III, but, above all, as the chosen of your hearts—as the woman whom you have habituated to suffer with your sufferings, to feel pride with your pride, to be strong with your strength. I am wholly yours, and, with my son in my arms, I come to restore what has been taken from you—repose, fortune, power, and the supremacy of your faith.

RUSSIA.

Cruelty to the Polish Revolutionists.

From the Pal Mall Gazette, Feb. 5.

Bronislaus Szwarck, one of the most able and popular of the leaders of the Polish national movement of 1861-62, disappeared mysteriously a few months after the insurrection broke out. He has just found means to communicate with his friends, who, after making every effort to find out what had become of him, had given him up for lost. His story, like that of most of the Polish leaders, is a very sad one. He was the son of a Polish refugee in France, and in 1860 obtained the appointment of engineer to the St. Peterburg and Warsaw Railway, the greater part of which was constructed under his superintendence. His patriotic feelings, however, soon aroused the suspicions of the authorities, and he fled to Warsaw, where he took an active part, under an assumed name, in the national organization which was then forming. On Christmas eve in 1862 he was arrested by the police, and after a desperate resistance was overpowered and confined in the citadel. After a long inquiry, in the course of which it is said he suffered torture, he was sentenced to death. The Empress Eugenie having interfered in his behalf as a French subject, the sentence was commuted to transportation, and he was ordered to be sent to Siberia. Scarcely had he arrived at Moscow, however, when a second order arrived ordering him to be forwarded to some other destination, but what this was his friends have until a few weeks ago striven in vain to discover. It now appears that for the last five years he has been chained to a wall in one of those fatal casemates, lying below the level of the river Neva at Cronstadt, where so many political prisoners have died a miserable death. Those who have seen him there, and who knew him at Warsaw, when he was a handsome, spirited young man, say that it is now quite impossible to recognize him. He is a cripple, prematurely old, utterly broken down by disease and suffering, and without a spark of his old energy left.

—The Odd Fellows will celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary by a national convention in Philadelphia on the 26th of April, at which it is expected 70,000 will be present.

ENGLAND.

Destruction of the Theatre Royal, at Hull.

The London *Times* of the 8th contains the following account of the burning of the Hull theatre:—

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Friday night, the Theatre Royal, at Hull, was found to be on fire, flames having been noticed in the gallery. Information of the disaster was at once conveyed to the central police station, and the hose cart was got out with as little delay as possible. Although the police arrived on the spot within ten minutes, the flames were darting with great fury from all the upper windows, and the water thrown on the burning building did not for two hours appear to result in any diminution of the flames. In less than an hour the roof fell in, and the scene became one of awful grandeur, myriads of sparks flying off in all directions. This caused the police considerable anxiety, as Young's Paraffin Company's store is situated next door but one to the eastward of the theatre, and the wind being pretty fresh from the southwest it carried both flames and sparks towards the paraffin store. Mr. Cook, the chief constable, seeing that nothing could save the theatre, withdrew two or three of the hose, which he kept constantly playing upon the paraffin store until all danger of the fire being communicated to it was passed. Thousands of persons were gathered around the theatre, and many, regardless of the risk they ran, entered some of the lower rooms and commenced to throw out stage dresses, furniture, and other articles, most of which were, as a matter of course, as surely destroyed as they would have been if they had fallen a prey to the flames. The theatre, which was built only a little more than three years ago, on the site of the old Theatre Royal, which was destroyed by fire on the 13th of October, 1859, was a very elegant structure and most luxuriously fitted. It was in the lesseeship of Mr. Chatterton, of Drury lane, and Mr. E. Clinton Hall was the manager. Mr. Hall states that after the performance of the pantomime of *Robinson Crusoe* the place was locked up and left apparently quite safe. About twelve o'clock, however, one of the actors saw a glare in the theatre, and raised the alarm. An entrance was at once effected, but the fire soon drove the men back. A hose was kept on the premises, but no one knew how to affix it, and so the flames spread. The theatre was entirely destroyed, nothing being left but the bare walls. It was built by a limited liability company, and the first manager was Mr. William Brough. It next passed to the lesseeship of Mr. John Coleman, and about eight or nine months ago to Mr. Chatterton. At the time or writing the damage had not been estimated, and no statement had been made to the police as to the amount of insurance. The fire continued to burn till about noon on Saturday. A policeman was injured by falling from a portico.

The Recent Storms and Disasters.

From the London Daily News, Feb. 9.

On Saturday night and during the greater part of Sunday, up to an early hour yesterday morning, a severe gale from the south-southwest has swept over Liverpool, causing a good deal of damage to the shipping in the docks at the north end of the town, and unroofing several small tenements near Bootle; but, fortunately, no serious personal injuries are reported. From several parts of the coast the accounts of the storm are very distressing, and vessels which have reached the Clyde suffered severely in working up the Channel, while nearly all the ships reaching Liverpool are more or less damaged. The Pericles, which has arrived from New York, experienced very severe gales. On the 24th of January the ship was covered with water. A new suit of sails was blown to ribbons; two boats, the galley, caboose, all the water casks on deck, and a portion of the bulwarks were carried away. A quantity of the cargo, consisting of grain and rosin, was thrown overboard; and when the vessel reached port she had eight feet of water in her hold, although the crew had been at the pumps for forty consecutive hours. The master of the Eglantine, which has arrived in the Clyde from Old Calabar, reports that on the night of the 31st of January he was in company with a large ship bound up Channel; and although several tugs went out in search of the ship, up to Saturday night no information had been obtained of the missing vessel. The royal mail steamer Mandigo, which has just arrived at Madeira from Liverpool, also came in for her share of the storms. From leaving the Mersey until she reached the Island, the sea and wind were dead in her "teeth," and her decks were constantly flooded with water. Intelligence received in Liverpool yesterday from Holyhead states that a headboard with the name "Disraeli" cut on it and a quantity of deals had been washed ashore near the South Stall. There were small barnacles attached to the headboard and the deals. The James Duckett, bound from Lagos to Liverpool, with palm oil, put into Queenstown yesterday dismantled; as did also the Sarah Earl, bound from Swansea to Gibraltar, with loss of sails. A large quantity of new timber and wreckage is being washed ashore on the Wexford coast, near Arklow bank, and it is feared some large ship has gone to pieces. The ship Persian, bound from Savannah to Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, has been lost at sea. The news was received in Liverpool yesterday afternoon, and merely announces the wreck of the ship and the safety of the crew.

A VALUABLE CLERK.

Developments of the Overend, Gurney & Co. Case.

London Correspondence New York Times.

The examination into the affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co., in London, has developed a precious scoundrel in the person of Edwards, the bookkeeper and confidential clerk of the firm. He is a gentleman of high character and position and holds a public office of the highest trust—that of Public Assignee in Bankruptcy. From his financial position and ability he was engaged by Overend, Gurney & Co. to give them advice in regard to loans, at a salary of $25,000 a year. He found time, also, to become a director in companies, and to give his valuable assistance to persons to whom Overend, Gurney & Co. made heavy and disastrous loans, and from them he received some $15,000 a year more, with occasional presents, such as a yacht or some such token of esteem. When, at the close of the first year of Mr. Edwards' valuable advice or more valuable silence, Edmund Gurney handed him his salary—£5,000—he received it "with thanks," and expressed the hope that his connection with so respectable a house might not be considered as ended, to which that worthy replied, with a wilyness attributed to his Quaker breeding:—"Friend Edwards, I don't see how we can do without thee." Here is a man receiving an income of $50,000 or $60,000 a year, chiefly for bad advice, or for holding his tongue, who appears by his own reluctant testimony, and by his reticence and forgetfulness, more than his admissions, to have been taking bribes on all sides and betraying all; trusted by Government, borrowers, and lenders, companies, and clients; paid by all to protect one against the other; levying black mail all round. One would naturally infer that a man so proficient in duplicity and villainy must have studied several years in Wall street and graduated in the Washington lobby; but we are not advised that Edwards ever attended either of those schools.

Garibaldi on the Paraguayan War.

A correspondent writing from Florence to the *Diario do Rio* says:—

"A friend happening to talk with Garibaldi about America, the conversation turned on the Paraguayan war, upon which the General said:—'Notwithstanding that I am not a friend of crowned heads, and that my opinions are republican, I am bound to confess that in South America Brazil forms an exception, because it is governed by a monarch who is honest, enlightened, and a friend of liberty. The ambitious ideas of conquest attributed to him are false, and in the present war Brazil is completely right. It knows the provoking turbulence of its neighbors. In all its wars Brazil has always given solemn proofs of its moderation and disinterestedness, and it may be said that the neighboring republics owe their prosperity and the liberty they enjoy to Brazil. No better proof of this is needed than the Argentine Republic, that has prospered so much since Rozas was expelled from the country, at the cost of such great sacrifice of blood and money on the part of Brazil. Lopez, I feel certain, is even worse than Rozas, and Paraguay also will owe to Brazil its civilization and liberty."

Sol. Smith's Will—Disposition of His Property.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 20.

The will of the late Sol. Smith was yesterday admitted to probate. We present the document in the language of the testator, with a few unimportant omissions:—

Be it remembered that, being about to leave home for an indefinite time, and considering the dangers of travel, especially for a man of my advanced age, I desire to make such a disposition of my worldly goods, in case of my decease during my absence or before making other disposition of the same: therefore I, Sol. Smith, of the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, for good and sufficient consideration, do hereby give and convey unto my son, Thaddeus Sanford Smith, of the same city and State, all my real and personal estate of whatever kind, consisting of lots of ground, bonds, shares of stock in banks and other incorporated companies, notes of hand, money on deposit household furniture, horse, and all other effects—in trust for distribution to my wife, sons (himself included), and others, as I shall hereinafter direct:—

1. The mansion house in which we reside, and have resided for twenty years, shall remain in full possession of my wife, Elizabeth Smith, and on her death be divided among my seven sons, or as many of them as may be living, to be disposed of as they may deem fit.

2. All bonds, notes of deposit, certificates of deposit and shares of stock which I own are to be divided into two equal parts—one part to be divided equally among my four sons, Lemuel, Marcus, Solomon, and Franklin; the other part to my wife and sons, Thaddeus Sanford, Sargent Prentiss, and Asa Wilgus.

3. In making a distribution of those bonds, certificates, etc., those marked "good" are to be distributed as specified; those marked "bad" or "doubtful" in the same way, if ever collected.

4. The twenty-six acres of land I own in Madison, Wis., my trustees may sell for cash, with the consent of my wife and sons, or the survivors of them, to be distributed among my wife and sons in equal portions. Two lots, Nos. 10 and 11, on Collins street, to be distributed in the same way.

5. In my inventory of Leavenworth county bond of $1000, my trustee is directed to give to the Trustees of the Female Industrial School the interest only to be used till the bond can be sold at par value.

6. One thousand dollars deposited in the Real Estate Savings Institution, with its accumulations, to be divided equally among my sons.

7 and 8. I hereby authorize my trustee to cause transfers and sales of stock or lands, and make distribution of them as directed.

9. I request that no one will wear mourning for me, as I expect to go immediately into a world of happiness, at which my friends should rejoice. It is my special wish that my body may not be dressed up in a suit as if alive, but that it be dressed up in an old-fashioned shroud, the head resting on a small pillow, if conveniently at hand.

Then follow directions for the erection of a gravestone.

The New Map of Europe.

The *International* of London and Paris, of the 3d inst., publishes a plan of Count Bismark's geographical views respecting the future of Europe. The most striking feature is the solid and square proportions given to the Prussian empire, the frontiers of which are indicated as follows:—To the north along the Baltic from the Vistula to the frontiers of Holland, including Denmark; to the southeast it avoids Cracow and Vienna, but includes Bohemia, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg on to the right shore of the Rhine, the left being ceded to France. Switzerland and Holland are left, as it were, in doubt, the frontier line not being in either case carried past the present boundaries of those countries. Berlin is indicated as the imperial capital, while Hanover, Posen, Dresden, Prague, Stuttgard, and Munich are classified as the seats of Viceroyalties. Austria and the Principalities are entitled to the Danubian Empire. The Russian limits start from the north at the mouth of the Vistula and strike off eastward at the city of Cracow, which city is included in the Danubian empire. The line of the French empire follows the left shore of the Rhine from the frontiers of Holland to the frontiers of Switzerland.

Grant.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special, speaking of the General's conversation yesterday, says:—

Those with whom Grant had his conversation said that, from General Grant's intimations, they were sure that their coming man was a Philadelphian. Every one acquainted with the prominent men of Philadelphia is puzzling himself to guess the person. Jay Cooke, Benjamin H. Brewster, George H. Stuart, Horace Binney, Aubrey Smith, Judge Allison, and many others are mentioned. General Grant's remark about appointing only civilians to the Cabinet has silenced the surmises about Porter for the Navy Department. New York members seem to think that John A. Griswold or Marshall O. Roberts will be given the Navy Department. Pierrepont's friends seem sanguine of his appointment as Attorney-General, while those of Morgan say their favorite will be made Secretary of the Treasury. General Grant's remarks to-day are construed as ruling out Evarts and all men of that stripe of politics. Boutwell, Holt, and Wilson of Iowa, are all looked upon as most probable of selection.

A Mermaid.

The Washington *Star* says:—

"B. W. Reed & Sons have on exhibition at their store on F street, near Twelfth, a curiosity which attracts much attention, it being a mermaid, sent here from Japan—one of the only three in the country. It is about sixteen inches in length, the body bearing a close resemblance to the yellow perch, excepting that a row of bones appear down the back. At the point where the gills of the fish should appear two arms grow out, about two and a-half or three inches in length, at the end of which are well-defined hands, with long talons. The 'critter' has a head about the size of a walnut, very similar to the human head, and attached to the body by an exceedingly small neck. The mermaid has been visited by hundreds of persons."

Mexican Bonds.

A ministerial order, issued on Saturday, the 6th, in Paris, by M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, announces that all holders of Mexican bonds will receive an instalment of five francs eighty-two centimes in rentes, and three francs fifty centimes in cash upon each bond, and also on each debenture issued by the Mexican Government and bearing six per cent. interest, an instalment of three francs eighty-eight centimes in rentes, and two francs forty centimes in cash. The exact date when, and the amounts which will be paid for the definitive settlement of the claims will be fixed subsequently. Those persons entitled to participate will receive a special warrant issued to bearer, and discountable in the market.

—The total loss by fire in this country for thirteen years is placed at $389,605,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Advices from Cuba—Spanish Troops Moving into the Interior—Troubles Between Soldiers and Citizens.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CUBA.

Spanish Troops to Start for the Interior—More Plantations Burned—An Expedition from Nuevitas—Increase in Port Duties.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The city is now quiet, and hopes are entertained that there will be no further demonstrations by the volunteers. Three thousand Spanish troops leave here to-morrow for the interior, but their precise destination is not yet known. All the papers published here urge the volunteers to preserve good discipline, and place reliance upon the assurances of the authorities that vigorous measures will be pursued towards the rebels.

When the salutes in honor of Washington's birthday were being fired yesterday the inhabitants of the suburbs became terribly frightened, supposing that a struggle had commenced in the city. Reports from Villa Clara state that another estate has been burnt near that place. At Jaguey the insurgents have fired thirty-six cane fields. They have also burnt the plantation Australia, belonging to Senor Mara, a Cuban. The steamship Bavaria for New Orleans will carry 2500 (?) passengers.

Intelligence from Nuevitas to the 18th inst. represent that Governor Lesca, at the head of an expedition of 2500 men, including a force of cavalry, with several howitzers, a large number of horses, provisions to last for some days, and 140 rounds of ammunition for each man, has gone to sea. It is not stated where this force is destined for, but Guanaja is supposed to be the objective point. From thence they can march to Puerto Principe, a distance of thirty-six miles, through an open road, avoiding the rebel fortifications. Guanaja being in possession of the insurgents, however, and fortified with several pieces of artillery, the troops will probably have to carry the place by assault before moving on Puerto Principe, as they cannot make a flank movement without leaving their rear exposed to the insurgents. The road also runs through the Culita Mountain, which is now in possession of the insurgents.

The schooner Kate Ranger has been prohibited loadingg a cargo which came through the rebel lines, and has gone to Matanzas. The steamer Semiramis has sailed for Hayti, leaving the claim upon her unsettled. By a decree of the Captain-General the export duty from the first of March next will be as follows:—On sugar, fifty cents per box and one dollar and twenty-five cents per hogshead; on tobacco, one dollar per bale, and cigars fifty cents per thousand. On all imports five per cent. additional tax will be levied. Twenty-five per cent. of the receipts will be paid to the Banco weekly for the advance of $8,000,000.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday has been celebrated here by the United States steamer Contoocook, the flagship of Admiral Hoff, firing the usual national salutes. The Spanish and French flagships in the harbor courteously replied, hoisting meanwhile the stars and stripes at the main. During the day the French Admiral paid an official visit to Admiral Hoff.

Intelligence has been received from Key West to-day of the arrival of two iron-clad ships there, which has caused great excitement and much speculation as to whether they are the two Spanish iron-clads, Fernando el Catolico and her consort, whose coming has been announced from Spain.

FROM CHINA.

Financial News—Sailing of Vessels—Affairs at Hong-Kong.

SHANGHAE, Jan. 20—Via San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Exchange on London, bank, six months, 5s. 11½d.; on Paris, six months, 747½f.; on Bombay, three days, 298½ taels; on Calcutta, the same; Hong Kong, 25¼ per cent. Bullion—Gold bars, Pekin, 17,250 taels; silver, 111·70 per 100 taels, Canton weight; Mexican dollars, 754·25; Carolus dollars, 774·0; American bills, little demand at 436@445 per picul; sales of 2000 pieces.

Sheetings nominal at 4 taels per piece. Jeans, some demand at 375@380; stock 400 pieces jeans, 6120 pieces sheetings.

British cotton goods declined and dull until lately. Grey shirtings, 2s.@2s. 10d. for quarter pounds. Cloths in moderate demand at 160@180 for seven pounds. Woollen goods—prices low.

Coals declined and more demand; sales of 1581 tons at 1150 per ton from ships.

Exports—Black teas meet with a fair inquiry and prices are maintained; 8000 chests sold since January 17; reshipment 2600 chests; stock, 5600 chests. There is little coming forward.

Green teas—Settlements and reshipments, 62 800 chests, a falling off. Fine teas in small supply, and value maintained; quotations, 40@46 for fine to finest; holders of medium are disposed to realize; stocks on offer 70,000½ chests. The following cargoes sailed for the United States:—December 12, ship Velocity for Boston, with 188 517 pounds; Sir William Wallace, for New York, 185,036 pounds, same date; Pacific Mail Steamship Line, for New York, 6520, December 7.

Silk—Moderate business for the month for common and reeled, the latter being at a decline, and the former maintaining last quotations, and both classes held for extreme prices. Settlements to date, 42,000 bales of China. Reshipment of Japan, 18,000 bales.

The flagship of Admiral Rowan was at Hong-Kong Jan. 1, *en route* to Soan. Business was generally quiet, and there were no political movements, except in Japan, where, at the North, the ex-Tycoon has got into power. The regular installation of the Mikado confirmed his recognition.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 24.—G. W. Crouch & Co.'s saw mill on the Island between the river and canal, on South Paul street, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there is $10,000 insurance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relations of the United States to Mexico

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Official publication is made to-day of the ratified convention between the United States and Mexico, providing for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country against the other. The claims are to be referred to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the other by the President of Mexico. They are to meet at Washington, and may choose an umpire in case of disagreement. No claim arising out of a transaction of a date prior to February 2, 1848, will be admissible under this convention.

Fight Between Soldiers and Citizens.

GARRISON'S LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A desperate fight occurred at Highlands Falls, Saturday night, between some soldiers from West Point and citizens of the first mentioned place. One man was badly beaten. Four soldiers passed to day to Newburg under arrest.

Fire at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Feb. 24.—The residence of D. U. Buckminster, in Keene, N. H., was badly damaged by fire Sunday noon, caused by a defective chimney. Loss on house and furniture, $3000, which is fully covered by insurance.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 24—A. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 79. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 95¾; Great Western, 35.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12@12⅛d.; Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 24—A. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—12·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

HAVRE, Feb. 24—Cotton opens easier, both on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat, 142f.

LONDON, Feb. 24—P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93@93¼; United States 5-20s quiet at 78¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24½; Atlantic and Great Western, 35¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12d.; the sales will not exceed 7000 bales. Old Corn, 31s. 6d. Lard, 75s.

LONDON, Feb. 24—P. M.—Sugar dull on the spot, and quiet afloat. Lard declining.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The trial of Samuel Holt for the murder of Edward Byrnes is still before the Court.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—O'Bently vs. Reist. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense set up that the goods were purchased by the defendant's step-daughter for a relative in Ohio, of which plaintiff was cognizant at the time he sold. Verdict for plaintiff, $206.

Anthony Myers vs. James B. England, trustee, and Christopher Snyder. An action of replevin to recover goods levied upon for arrears of rent. Verdict for the defendant; rent in arrears, $415; value of goods, $400.

Wesley & Son vs. Christopher Gentner. An action to recover for flour sold and delivered. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2.—Judge Stroud—Walden, Kopen & Co. vs. Margaret Elliott, administratrix. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $745·92.

John C. Hurst vs. Charles Zander. An action of ejectment to try the right to real property in the Twenty-eighth ward. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—The miscellaneous argument list was before the Court to day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The bankruptcy list engaged the attention of the Court this morning, a jury being in attendance to proceed with the revenue cases when the business before the Judge should be concluded.

LOPEZ.

His Will in Favor of Madame Lynch and Letter to the United States Minister.

The following are the will of Lopez and his letters to General McMahon, alluded to as having fallen into the hands of the allies on the flight of Lopez from Angostura:—

The subscriber, Marshal President of the Republic of Paraguay, by the present document, anally and solemnly declares that, in grateful acknowledgment of the services of Madame Eliza A. Lynch, he gives to her absolutely all his property, rights and claims; and it is my wish that this disposition shall be faithfully and legally carried out. Signed, in the presence of witnesses, at the headquarters of Pikysyry, on the 23d day of December, 1868.

FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

To Major-General McMahon, Minister of the United States of America.

PIKYSYRY, Dec. 23.—Honorable Sir:—As the representative of a friendly nation, and as a measure of precaution in view of what may happen, permit me to confide to your care the accompanying document by which I transfer to Eliza Lynch all my private interests of whatever kind. You will have the kindness to keep this document in your possession until you can deliver it with safety to that lady, or in case events should happen rendering that unnecessary, can return it to me. Allow me, at the same time, to beg of you that you will do all in your power to give effect to the disposition made in the same document, and accept my best thanks, in anticipation for what you may do in carrying out my wishes.

FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

To the same.

Honorable Sir:—As you have had the kindness to take charge of my children, I now presume to commend them to your entire protection, in case anything should happen to me, giving you authority to take whatever steps you may consider necessary for the future welfare of these poor creatures, especially for Leopold, whose tender years give me the greatest concern respecting him. Your compliance with this request will entitle you to my heartfelt gratitude, since the thought of these children is all that troubles my mind at this trying moment, when I am called upon by duty to dedicate myself, at every risk, to my country's cause. FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

The person known as Madame Lynch is the mistress of Lopez. She is Irish by birth, and is the wife of a French surgeon, whom she left about seventeen years ago for Lopez. She is described as a woman of fine personal appearance, still bearing the marks of the beauty by which Lopez was first captivated, and exercises great influence over the Paraguayan President. She has borne him several children. Lopez has never married.

—Oregon begs two hundred and fifty servant girls to come and do its housework.

—Georgia proposes a canal across the State, 590 miles long. It can be built for $5,000,000.

—The English are just learning to drink lager.

—Only one per cent. of the emigrants to this country are Frenchmen.

—It is said that Santa Anna's agents are trying to induce the Count Gigenti to set up for Emperor of Mexico.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

The Stock market was dull this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer.

Government securities continue in steady demand for investment at full prices. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 46¾, an advance of ¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅞@57¼, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 43¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was very little movement. West Philadelphia sold at 64, no change.

Bank shares were firmly held. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124, no change.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$8000 City 6s, New	104	200 sh Read RR	46⅝
$2500 Leh 6s, gold	99	100 do	46⅝
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 series	98	77 sh Leh V R	51⅝
54 sh Penna R	57	20 do	55⅝
20 do	57⅛	30 do	55⅝
173 do	57	2 sh Phil & E	24
100 do	56⅞	200 sh N Pt	19
100 do	56⅞	8 sh W Phila R	44
27 do	56⅞	100 sh Hestonville	11⅜
23 sh Lit Sch R	43¾		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132¼	10·57 A. M.	132⅜
10·01 "	132¼	11 07 "	132⅜
10·02 "	132⅜	11·53 "	132⅜
10·11 "	132¼	11·55 "	132⅜
10·13 "	132⅜	12·01 P. M.	132⅜
10·15 "	132⅜		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114⅜; do., 1864, 111⅛@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110½; do. 1868, 110¾@111; 5s. 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 132⅛@132⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 111⅛@111½; do., 1865, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1867, new, 110⅜@111; do., 1868, 110¾@111; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101⅛@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 132⅛@132⅜; Silver, 127@128½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅜@114⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1867, 110⅜@111; do 1868, 110⅞@111⅛; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101½. Gold, 132⅜.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	164	Western Union T.	37⅝
N. Y. and Erie R	35⅜	Cleveland and Tol	106½
Phil. and Read. R	92½	Tol. & Wabash R	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	97⅜	Mil. & St. P. com	65½
Cle. and Pitt. R	90⅝	Mil. & St. P. pref	78
Chi. and N. W. com	82½	Adam Express Co	59½
Chic and N. W. prf.	91	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31½
Chi. and R. I. R	127	United States Exp.	47
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	124	Gold	132⅜
Pa. M. Steam. Co	97½	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 24.—The Flour Market is dull and depressed, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5 25 for superfine; $5 75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; 8@10·00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10 25@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1000 bushels good and strictly choice red at $1·80@1·95; some amber at $1·95; 500 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·70; and a lot of white at $2·20. Rye is steady, with sales of 800 bushels Western at $1·55. Corn is in good demand at full prices; sales of 7500 bushels yellow, afloat and in the cars, at 89@90c. Oats are quiet at former rates; sales of Western at 74@75c; and Pennsylvania at 70@73c. Barley and Malt remain as last quoted.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 75 bushels at $9·75. Timothy may be quoted at $3 35@3·40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 65.

Whisky is nominal at 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Stocks very strong. Gold, 132¾. Exchange, 109¾; 5-20s, 1862, 114½; do, 1864, 111⅝; do. 1865, 112¾; new, 110⅝; 1867, 110⅝; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 60½; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 164½; Reading, 93½; Hudson River, 146; Michigan Central, 137⅝; Michigan Southern, 97⅝; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 127¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—Arrived yesterday, steamship City of Baltimore, from New York.

LONDON, Feb. 24. — Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Portland.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....28 | 11 A. M.....40 | 2 P. M.....40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr George H. Bent, Smith, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 18th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—James Ferguson, W. C. Child, D. L. Flanagan, Miss Ida Hodge. From Havana—J. Moller; M. Nebot; Mrs. Cavada, four children, and servant; P. Fornella; Mrs J. Pasada and three children; Miss C. Pasada; Miss T. Pasada; J. Lufria; Miss L. Poey; Miss C. Poey; E. Carbonell; C. B. Cardonell; Miss J. Carbonell; F. Saavedra; Miss Saavedra; A. de Armes; A. Garrido; S. Perez; L. A. Robert; F. Laferte; J. Gonzales; F. Coppinger, wife, and child; Jos. Poey; J. V. Brito; Miss J. Cortes; J. R. Fuentes and wife; Miss Rodriguez; Miss R. M. Tauter; Mrs.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Split in the Republican Party South.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A Georgia Democratic paper declares that the Republican party of that State is now "hopelessly split in twain." One faction is headed by Governor Bullock, who wants the State again kicked out of the Union, and the other is headed by the Atlanta *Era*. The Bullock wing had a meeting at Atlanta on the night of the 15th and resolved "that reconstruction was not complete in Georgia," whereupon the *Era* avers that "the meeting did not represent the sentiments of the Republican party in Georgia," and protests against the proceedings of all such meetings. Now what is the policy, under such circumstances, of the conservatives and all others who desire to see the South relieved of all disabilities and restored at once to her proper position in the Union? It is to let these turbulent radical factions fight it out among themselves, and the true men of the South keep on raising good crops, making money, becoming economical and developing the resources of the country. The radicals in the South, in fact all over the country, are in a state of ferment about who shall retain and who shall obtain office under the incoming administration. This will keep them busy for some time to come, and in the midst of their quarrels the South will do well to remember that when "rogues fall out honest men come by their own."

Revolution.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

It was usurpation and revolution for Congress to declare that the people of three States of this Union should not vote in a Presidential election. The reconstruction measures of Congress are revolutionary. When Congress met in joint convention the other day to see the votes opened and counted, the spirit of revolution was rife. Having usurped power repeatedly, it was tried again, and voting to throw away the votes of electors in this State and that, raised such a row as is witnessed in revolutionary times—such as was repeatedly witnessed in the French Assembly in the height of the French revolution. This came from the revolutionary course and the policy of usurpation on the part of Congress. On this occasion the joint convention was, under the Constitution, a board of canvassers only—the Constitution directing the presiding officer of the Senate to "open all the certificates in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives; and the votes shall then be counted." There is nothing more to be done, unless there shall be no choice, in which case the House of Representatives shall choose. There being a choice, the person having a majority of the votes "shall be the President."

The joint convention had no authority to throw away or add to the votes of the States returned to the President of the Senate. The members of both houses had only to be present when the certificates were opened and the votes counted.

Motions to change those certificates and declare a result different from that rendered by the States at once threw the Senators and Representatives into a mob, and scenes disgraceful to the country ensued.

So we find that the fruits of usurpation are seen sometimes in this way—in the violence and disgraceful conflicts among the usurpers themselves. The violence and disorders on this occasion were precipitated by the jealousies existing between the House and the Senate. When they were brought together the combustible material was at once ignited. Separately, each was ready to change the votes of States. Neither scrupled at any crime. But together they disagreed upon the mode and the States that were to be trampled down, and the flames of passion burst out. Over such work as this the people seem to be slumbering.

The War in Paraguay.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The intelligence from Paraguay confirms the views we have hitherto held that the fall of the river defenses would not be the end of the war. So it turns out. Lopez is as defiant as ever, and has taken to the not distant mountains and called his obedient people around him. From one little fact we deduce that they will obey the call unhesitatingly. When the Brazilian troops marched into Asuncion the city was found intact—not a thing displaced or removed—and the remaining inhabitants pursuing their usual vocation. Two hours had not elapsed from the Brazilian entry when every house had been sacked and the plunder conveyed to the camp and ships of the allies.

Had Marshal Caxias arranged with Lopez a deep and consummate plan to give new life to the waning cause, a better one could not have been devised than the sacking of Asuncion. The vandalism of the Brazilians will create its impression in every hamlet and cause every Paraguayan heart to turn with renewed hope to Lopez. From this moment we date the decline of the war in Paraguay and the march of events to an early rupture of the triple alliance for its destruction. The allied efforts depend for success on the coöperation of their fleet. This can act no longer on the offensive, as Lopez has withdrawn from the river, and may now assume a desultory war, which must keep the allied army and fleet ever on the alert for defense.

Among the allies a spirit of distrust and even enmity to Brazil already shows itself. At Buenos Ayres President Sarmiento objects to the military dispositions of the Brazilian commander-in-chief, while in Montevideo the popular feeling exhibits a stronger development in mobs and stones. Meanwhile Brazil begins to see that she is paying the whole cost of extending Argentine sway over the Gran Chaco and Parana, and that Uruguay is as determined as ever to resist imperial encroachment. These are but the premonitions of the coming rupture which the weakness of the Brazilian treasury tends to hasten, and thus, in the moment of its seeming triumph, Brazil exhibits the indications of greatest weakness.

The Mexican Muddle.

From the N. Y. World.

What are we to do with Mexico? That we, the people of the United States, *must* do something with Mexico, is unquestionable. The flaming Ucalegon is our next-door neighbor, and that Ucalegon flames is, in a great measure, our work. It is certain that Mexico, during the short reign of Maximilian, was a more quiet and, in her foreign relations, a more civilized and tolerable State than she ever was before that unhappy prince crossed the seas to rule her, save for the brief period of the American conquest under General Scott. It is equally certain that since the United States, in the pursuance of our traditional policy on this continent, made the empire of Maximilian an impossibility (for the Mexican resistance to the Franco-Austrian occupation took its whole vitality from our attitude), the so-called Mexican Republic has been rapidly lapsing back into a condition as deplorable as that in which Mr. Mc Lane found it when he negotiated, in 1860, that still-born Ocampo treaty which Seward and Toombs combined to stifle ere its birth.

At the present moment, the Government of Juarez is tossing like a dismasted ship in a norther, off Vera Cruz. It may be a longer or a shorter time before it is driven on the shore and dashed to pieces; but the catastrophe is inevitable. And when the catastrophe shall have occurred—what then?

It is easy to say that we have only to put out our hands and annex this distracted region to our own territories. But, whereas all our previous acquisitions since the "area of freedom" first began to be enlarged under Jefferson have been acquisitions of territory either quite unpeopled or so sparsely peopled as to make the assimilation of its populaton an easy task for us, the annexation of Mexico, like the annexation of Cuba, would be the aggregation into our political body of a large and well-established community too numerous to be obliterated by any sudden wave of American immigration, and so radically unlike our own people in habits, origin, religion, and manners as to make the problem of digestion a very grave and serious one.

With Louisiana we added to ourselves a small number of French and Spanish subjects familiarized with the principles and the practice of order and of liberty under forms differing indeed from, but not necessarily incompatible with, our own institutions. Florida brought us a mere handful of Spanish citizens; and California was practically uninhabited. With New Mexico we acquired a quota of colonial and hybrid Spanish-Indian inhabitants, insignificant in proportion to the extent of the region over which they were scattered, yet so troublesome, by reason of their intrinsic unlikeness to ourselves, that the *Tribune* and the radicals are to-day gravely urging the establishment of the "Freedmen's Bureau" in that country, under the pretext of abolishing the plague of "peonage."

What would be the results to our body politic, in its actual condition, of the sudden admission of seven or eight millions of the composite Mexican race to the rights and privileges of "American citizenship!" The imagination recoils from the apocalypse of "carpet-baggers" opened to our gaze by the mere suggestion! St. Thomas we might swallow with comparative ease, for its inhabitants, so to speak, might all dance together on the point of a cambric needle; and, few as they are, they are of a kindred blood, for the most part, with the Saxons and the Norsemen, our forefathers in freedom. St. Domingo, even, might be manageable by our national gastric juices; for it numbers, we believe, hardly more than a hundred thousand people, planted on a region nearly equal in extent to the New England States exclusive of Maine.

But Mexico, in its most important districts, is as thickly settled as many of the most prosperous parts of the Union. What are we to do with it? Were there but one-twentieth as many statesmen at Washington as there are politicians, such a question as this, pressed upon us by events such as those which are now occurring and during the last five years have occurred in Mexico, would long ere this have been clearly brought before the public mind and practically discussed in the public interest. But the American press, not the American Congress, represents the statesmanship and leads the policy of the republic today. And what Congress is too careless or too ignorant to deal with, it has now become the duty of the press seriously to moot and patriotically to decide.

Our Difficulties with England.

From the N. Y. Times.

We are by no means certain that the treaty which Mr. Reverdy Johnson has negotiated with England for the settlement of the Alabama claims ought to be ratified by the Senate. Indeed, if our differences with England are so grave and comprehensive as they are represented in some quarters, it is very clear that it ought not to be. It is unquestionably true that the material loss of the ships burned or sunk by the rebel cruisers fitted out in English ports by no means measures the injury done us by England during the war. It was her premature recognition of the rebels as belligerents, and as entitled to all the rights of a nation at war, which first gave the Confederacy position and strength to carry on the war; and it was the tolerated use by the rebels of English ports, English workmen and English capital in building, arming, manning, equipping and sending to sea rebel cruisers against our commerce, that created a rebel navy, gave vigor and effect to the rebellion, and prolonged the war for a year or more beyond what, but for such aid, would have been its end. And the motive of this extraordinary course was very largely hostility to the United States as a national power, and a desire to check its growth and arrest the development of its national strength.

But these are acts which constitute national insults and national wrongs. It may be very well urged that such acts of hostility cannot be settled by the payment of damages. The material losses which may have resulted directly from them, even where they can be distinctly traced, do not measure the degree of wrong involved or the extent of injury inflicted. But for the moral support and encouragement held out by England and France, at the beginning of the Rebellion, and at various stages of its progress, it is very doubtful whether the war would have lasted a year, while it is quite certain it could never have grown so powerful, and lasted so long, and done such serious damage to the country, as it actually did.

On this theory, a large part of the whole cost of the war, in life, in money, and in suffering, may rightfully be charged to England, if this is to be made a matter of account current, and settled on that basis.

But every one sees how absurd that would be. If *this* is our complaint—if we charge England with having prolonged the war and added millions to its cost—with having swept our commerce from the ocean, driven our flag from the seas, discarded the obligations of neutrality, trampled on our national rights, and insulted our national honor—the question ceases to be one of damages, and becomes one of national honor, and can be adjusted only as questions of honor always are adjusted by nations proud enough to feel an insult and strong enough to resent it. *It can only be settled by war.* If we are to take this view of the wrong done us, we cannot take any other view of the remedy open to us. Nations do not claim damages for their injured honor. They do not present pecuniary claims for rights scoffed at and trampled on. We must either place our complaints of England's action during our war on a different basis—on some basis that admits the allegation of specific acts, involving specific losses, to be atoned for by specific acts of payment or apology—or else we must punish the wrong and avenge the insult in the usual way. The world has not outgrown the era of wars, nor has any new mode of settling international controversies been yet devised and accepted.

The *Tribune* finds another mode of settling this difficulty. It is opposed utterly to Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty. Our complaint of England, it says, is not for the specific losses she inflicted upon our commerce, or for the tangible injury she caused us—"not simply for a few ships burned, but for our national rights trampled upon; our national honor wounded; our commerce destroyed; our war, with its sorrows, prolonged; the graves of our heroes multiplied; the burden of our debt largely increased." Nevertheless it thinks all these things may be atoned for—all difficulties may be settled and all controversies adjusted by the payment of damages, provided only that payment is large enough and of the right kind. If England will only transfer Canada to our jurisdiction, abandon all further claim and title to that country and hand it over to us, in satisfaction of our just complaints of her conduct during the war, the whole quarrel, the *Tribune* thinks, may be amicably settled to the mutual satisfaction and the material advantage of all concerned.

A good many things might be said about this proposition; but one is probably enough. England would much rather go to war with the United States than cede Canada to us on any such grounds. The idea that she would do anything of the kind—that, by way of confessing her wrong and making atonement for it, she would cede to us the largest and best of her colonies, is preposterous and absurd. Such a scheme is open to the weightiest of the objections urged against the Johnson treaty, that it proposes to settle a national wrong by pecuniary damages, and is further subject to the additional objection that it is utterly and absurdly impracticable.

There are three ways of settling our differences, each of which may commend itself to a special class of minds:—

1. We can settle it on a oasis of the Johnson treaty, by payment of losses to our commerce, to be fixed by a joint commission, England having agreed to that mode of adjustment.

2. Or we can take redress by war, which is the usual and straightforward mode of revenging such injuries and insults as we complain of.

3. Or, we can let things rest, and by recognizing the Cubans, or the Fenians, or the Cretans, or some other revolted fragment of a people as belligerents, convince England practically how the lessons of international obligation she practised on us can be turned against her, to her own great detriment. This does not strike us as especially high-toned or especially worthy a great and a powerful nation. England is doubtless more deeply interested in the repudiation of the theories of neutrality on which she herself acted during the war than we are, and in due time she will probably take the proper steps to secure such a result. But that time will scarcely be hastened by our insisting on keeping our quarrel with her open, in the hope of being able to take advantage of difficulties in which she herself may become involved.

Tenure of Office.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York *Times* says:—

"Senators seem to be unaware of the interest taken by the people in their action (or rather inaction) regarding the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. The country desires the demolition of every barrier that will obstruct Grant's course in reforming the awful corruption of the administrative service. The next four years will either be better or worse than the last four—for corruption, if not arrested, spreads with fearful activity. If they are worse, we will be threatened with ruin—if better, it must be by peremptory reform, and this is impossible while the Tenure-of-Office law remains. Senators must know this, and they must know that the people know it."

If General Grant were to be President forever; if it were impossible ever to have another Andrew Johnson; if there were no good principles involved in the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill, then we might accept the theory of the *Times*. Sometimes its theories have an absurd application. In the *Times* of Sunday we have a long article severely censuring the Senate for presuming to entertain the amendment of Senator Edmunds that no military or naval officer should hold additionally a civil office. According to the *Times*, the first evil of that law would be to prevent the appointment of General Sherman in the Cabinet! Then we should have innumerable frauds upon naval and military departments, and general rascality everywhere! In other words, all office-holders that don't come from the army and navy are thieves!

We repeat this summary of the *Times'* former article to make a comparison with the extract here quoted. There is a haughty tone about this paragraph which is amusing. "Senators seem to be unaware of the interest taken by the people in their action (or rather inaction) in regard to the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law." We see little interest in this subject. The bill was not even honored with a debate in the House. It was whirled through under some parliamentary rule. The influences which accomplished that sudden repeal stand hammering and battering at the doors of the Senate. "The country does not desire the demolition of every barrier that will obstruct Grant's course in reforming the awful corruption of the administrative service." But does the Civil Tenure-of-Office law prove to be such a "barrier?" Does the *Times* imagine that if General Grant were to send to the Senate on the 6th of March names for every revenue place in the country, and say he had made the removals for "the public good," they would not be confirmed? Is it wise to say that the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill was passed merely as an annoyance to President Johnson? Are we to put upon the record that all legislation of the past few years was temporary and trivial—mere expediency, without statesmanship or purpose?

Of course, the editor of the *Times* would be glad to have this admission made, because he opposed these measures in the outset. But is it prudent to surrender this bill without having something in its place? We don't insist upon the Civil Tenure-of-Office act. We think some of its provisions cumbersome. We should like to see the statute in reference to the Cabinet stricken out. We think the President should be permitted to take prompt responsibilities when a sudden necessity arises, but we regard this bill as forever destroying the vicious principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," and as leading the way to a thorough reform of our whole civil service. We have not the least fear about General Grant. At the same time we think the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill will be, in many respects, a convenience and a comfort to him. It will save him from the overwhelming tide of office-getting, which seems about to overwhelm his administration. After Adams we had Jackson. After Taylor we had Buchanan: after Lincoln we had Johnson. Now we have Grant. *After Grant, what?* Who knows but even a worse than Johnson may come—a President with more tact and higher courage. Give such a man this tremendous civil power, unchecked by the Senate, and we give him imperial strength.

We therefore trust the Senate will be cautious about entirely surrendering this bill. It must not be controlled by the foolish argument that the repeal is necessary for the success of General Grant's administration. We have yet to hear from General Grant any expression of his desire that it should be repealed. These angry, impatient, petulant, clamoring politicians who stand at the Senate doors and address us in the language of the *Times* represent nothing but their own desires. We care little for this particular bill. We are indifferent as to the number of amendments it may receive. We are perfectly willing it should be reformed; but we do implore an American Congress not to surrender to the uncertainties of future policies the great principle that public office shall only be given to public worth.

What it Costs.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The *Tribune* gives the consumption of pig iron in the United States as follows:—

	1864	1866.	1867. *Estimated.*	1868.
Domestic, cwts.	22,769,940	27,022,860	28,9[illegible]5,480	31,000,40
Imported cwts.	1,676,661	1,957,384	2,279,799	2,107,905
Consumption, cwts.	24,285,101	28,980,244	31,235,219	34,107,905

These figures appear to be nearly correct. The duty on the 2,107,905 hundred weights imported is, at nine dollars per ton, not quite $950,000; allowing eight per cent. for the gross cost of collecting the duty, the actual receipts of the Treasury from the tax on pig iron was not quite $875,000 in gold. What does this tax cost the people?

Pig iron is now worth in New York, if there were no law to make it dear, less than $19 per ton in gold; but it sells at $29 per ton in gold, and the whole amount consumed, which the *Tribune* states at 1,655,390 tons, thus costs the people $16,553,900 in gold more than it is worth, on account of the tax. Thus the people are actually taxed by act of Congress $16,500,000 in gold every year; of which $875,000 are for the Treasury, and all the rest, nearly ninety-five per cent. of the whole, is sheer waste, so far as the country is concerned, going to enrich men who render no equivalent. Where it goes is shown by such returns as a set of furnaces "in one of the Middle States" made to the owners, and which Mr. Wells gives in his report, "showing a yearly product of 35,000 tons, on a capital of $450,000, sold at a profit of from $10 to $13 a ton," an annual profit of one hundred per cent. on the capital.

Under the rapid improvements science and experience are suggesting, iron and all of its manufactures grow cheaper in the markets of the world every year. This movement is a measure of civilization; and the progress of society at large, as well as the condition of any single community or nation, cannot be more fairly tested than by the simple inquiry, how much iron will a day's work buy? But as discoveries and inventions are made which cheapen iron, the monopolists of this country cry out for higher duties, lest the fall in price ruin them. The question is between them and the community at large. They demand the exclusion from this country of the benefits of advancing civilization, in order that their rapid rate of amassing riches may not be diminished.

It is said that the new Ellershausen process will cheapen wrought iron fifteen dollars a ton. If so, those who make wrought iron by the old process will demand an additional duty to that amount on all wrought iron, in order that they may not be ruined. This claim is just if "the protective principle," as the *Tribune* calls it, has any place in legislation; if taxes are to be levied, five per cent. for the Treasury and ninety-five to enrich producers. But if so, a general law forbidding improvements of all kinds in manufactures, and inflicting heavy penalties on any one who makes labor more efficient, would attain the same end, with less appearance of injustice.

There are many taxes like this on pig iron, which take twenty dollars from the people for every dollar which reaches the trersury. Those who complain of heavy taxation ought at least to know where the money goes. If the people have heavy burdens to bear, they are not the burdens of the war and of the national debt. These would be felt as a serious drawback to the prosperity of the country, were they not made doubly and trebly oppressive by what are called "protective duties" on home manufactures; that is, duties so contrived as to raise prices to the highest degree possible, without yielding any important aid to the Government.

A little consideration of these taxes of twenty dollars for monopolies and one for the nation, will satisfy any impartial man that this obvious evil is by no means the chief one which results from the system. The taxes on iron enter into the price of every fabric and product used in life. Food, clothing, rent, travelling, furniture and books, are made much dearer by it; and the enjoyments of every man in the community who is not very rich are curtailed by it. Business of every kind is hampered and burdened by it in unnumbered ways; and the general prosperity of the country suffers from it tenfold more than it would from a direct impost levied to support in idle luxury every man in the country now engaged in making iron. The revenues of the Government suffer with the general prosperity; and there is no doubt at all that the repeal of every duty on iron and manufactures of iron would indirectly add to the duties received from other articles many times as much revenue as it would abandon.

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GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT

Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux,

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PIG AND THE STILE,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

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TUMBLEBONICON,
will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once

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THE TASSELS OF THE BOOTS,
WALKING IN THE ZOO,
UP IN A BALLOON,
IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian),
I LIKE TO BE A SWELL,
THE THOROUGHBRED,
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Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

During the Evening,
MISS CARRIE VERNON,
the Accomplished Vocalist, from London, will sing several of her popular songs and ballads, together with a great array of other talent.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.
The Entertainment will conclude each evening with a [2 22 9t
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ONE HUNDRED
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After which the laughable Protean Farce of
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FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
FIRST BENEFIT IN PHILADELPHIA OF
MR. THOMAS WHIFFIN.
Two of Offenbach's Operas, "LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR and "66," "66," "66."
Seats can now be secured. 2 23

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania for the year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one million one hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-four cents ($1,176,981 74) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, for the year 1869, as follows:—

For the Expenses of the Boys' Central High School:—

Item 1. For salaries twenty-eight thousand and fifty-five ($28,055) dollars.

Item 2. For rent of hall for commencement, and rent of cabinet of natural history and apparatus one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 3. For furnaces and stoves three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 4. For cleansing nine hundred and sixty ($960) dollars.

Item 5. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals and for gas seven hundred and thirty ($730) dollars.

Item 6. For repairs four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 7. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 8. For printing and petty expenses seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 8½. For new roof for janitor's house one hundred ($100 dollars.

For the Expenses of the Girls' Normal School:—

Item 9. For salaries nine thousand and sixty ($9060) dollars.

Item 10. For repairs three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 11. For furnaces and stoves one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 12. For cleansing seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 13. For furniture two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 14 For printing and petty expenses four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 15. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals and rent of hall for commencement six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the First Section:—

Item 16. For salaries of teachers twenty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-three ($26,823) dollars.

Item 17. For rent of school houses one thousand two hundred and ninety-four ($1294) dollars.

Item 18, For repairs five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 19. For furnaces and stoves three hundred and seventy ($370) dollars.

Item 20. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 21. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 22. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 23. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Second Section:—

Item 24. For salaries of teachers thirty thousand one hundred and eleven ($30,111) dollars.

Item 25. For rent of school houses three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 26. For repairs four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 27. For furnaces and stoves five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 28. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand two hundred ($3200) dollars.

Item 29. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 30. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 31. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Third Section:—

Item 32. For salaries of teachers twenty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-three ($27,663) dollars.

Item 33. For rent of school houses twenty-three hundred and fifty ($2350) dollars.

Item 34. For repairs six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 35. For furnaces and stoves four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 36. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand one hundred ($3100) dollars.

Item 37. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 38. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 39. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Fourth Section:—

Item 40 For salaries of teachers twenty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine ($22 590) dollars.

Item 41. For rent of school houses eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 42. For repairs six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 43. For furnaces and stoves six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 44. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand five hundred $2500) dollars.

Item 45. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 46. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 47. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Fifth Section:—

Item 48. For salaries of teachers twenty three thousand and forty-six ($23,046) dollars.

Item 49. For rent of school houses twenty-one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 50. For repairs five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 51. For furnaces and stoves five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 52. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 53. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 54. For furniture three hundred and seventy ($370) dollars.

Item 55. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Sixth Section:—

Item 56. For salaries of teachers sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety ($16,890) dollars.

Item 57. For rent of school-houses five hundred and seventy-five ($575) dollars.

Item 58. For repairs four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 59. For furnaces and stoves two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 60. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand seven hundred ($2700) dollars.

Item 61. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 62. For furniture three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 63. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Seventh Section:—

Item 64. For salaries of teachers twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-one ($24,761) dollars.

Item 65. For rent of school-houses five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 66. For repairs five hundred and forty ($540) dollars.

Item 67. For furnaces and stoves four hundred and seventy-five ($475) dollars.

Item 68. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand and fifty $3050) dollars.

Item 69. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 70. For furniture five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 71. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Eighth Section:—

Item 72. For salaries of teachers sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven ($16,947) dollars.

Item 73. For rent of school-houses one thousand one hundred and fifty ($1150) dollars.

Item 74. For repairs six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 75. For furnaces and stoves three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 76 For salaries of house cleaners one thousand seven hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 77. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 78. For furniture three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 79. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Ninth Section:—

Item 80. For salaries of teachers sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five ($16,335 dollars.

Item 81. For repairs five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 82 For furnaces and stoves, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 83. For salaries of house cleaners, one thousand nine hundred ($1900) dollars.

Item 84. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 85. For furniture, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 86. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Tenth Section:—

Item 87. For salaries of teachers, twenty four thousand five hundred and fifty-five ($24,555) dollars.

Item 88. For rent of school-houses, one thousand one hundred and five ($1105) dollars.

Item 89. For repairs, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 90. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 91. For salaries of house cleaners, two thousand seven hundred ($2700) dollars.

Item 92. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 93. For furniture, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 94. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Eleventh Section:—

Item 95. For salaries of teachers, nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine ($19,899) dollars.

Item 96. For rent of school-houses, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 97. For repairs, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 98. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 99. For salaries of house cleaners, two thousand two hundred and fifty ($2250) dollars.

Item 100. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 101. For furniture, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 102. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twelfth Section:—

Item 103, For salaries of teachers, sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight ($16,728) dollars.

Item 104. For rent of school-houses, twenty hundred and twenty ($2020) dollars.

Item 105. For repairs, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 106. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 107. For salaries of house cleaners, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250) dollars.

Item 108. For clerk hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 109. For furniture, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 110. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Thirteenth Section:—

Item 111. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand four hundred and eleven ($18,411) dollars.

Item 112. For repairs seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 113 For furnaces and stoves two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 114. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 115. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 116. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 117. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Fourteenth Section:—

Item 118. For salaries of teachers thirty-four thousand seven hundred and ten ($34,710) dollars.

Item 119. For rent of school-houses six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 120. For repairs seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 121. For furnaces and stoves six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 122 For salaries of house cleaners three thousand two hundred and fifty ($3250) dollars.

Item 123. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 124. For furniture five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 125. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Fifteenth Section:—

Item 126. For salaries of teachers thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-one ($37,771) dollars.

Item 127. For rent of school-houses seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 128. For repairs eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 129. For furnaces and stoves six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 130. For salaries of house cleaners four thousand three hundred ($4300) dollars.

Item 131. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 132. For furniture five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 133. For printing and petty expenses three hundred ($300) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Sixteenth Section:—

Item 134. For salaries of teachers twenty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three ($21,723) dollars.

Item 135. For repairs six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 136. For furnaces and stoves three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 137. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 138. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 139. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 140. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Seventeenth Section:—

Item 141. For salaries of teachers twenty one thousand four hundred and eighty-three ($21,483) dollars.

Item 142. For rent of school-houses one thousand four hundred and eighty-five ($1485) dollars.

Item 143. For repairs two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 144. For furnaces and stoves two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 145. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 146. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 147. For furniture two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 148. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty $250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Eighteenth Section:—

Item 149. For salaries of teachers thirty-three thousand three hundred and three ($33,303) dollars.

Item 150. For rent of school-houses one thousand four hundred and fifty ($1450) dollars.

Item 151. For repairs eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 152. For furnaces and stoves three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 153. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand seven hundred and fifty ($3750) dollars.

Item 154. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 155. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 156. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Nineteenth Section:—

Item 157. For salaries of teachers thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine ($31,359) dollars.

Item 158. For rent of school-houses three thousand six hundred ($3600) dollars.

Item 159. For repairs six hundred ($600) dollars

Item 160. For furnaces and stoves five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 161. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand seven hundred ($3700) dollars.

Item 162. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 163. For furniture four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 164. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and ($250) fifty dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twentieth Section:—

Item 165 For salaries of teachers forty-three thousand five hundred and forty-seven ($43,547) dollars.

Item 166. For rent of school-houses three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five ($3775) dollars.

Item 167. For repairs seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 168 For furnaces and stoves five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 169. For salaries of house cleaners four thousand seven hundred and fifty ($4750) dollars.

Item 170. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 171. For furniture three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 172. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-first Section:—

Item 173. For salaries of teachers eighteeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three ($18 763) dollars.

Item 174. For rent of school-houses seven hundred and sixty ($760) dollars.

Item 175. For repairs six hundred and twenty ($620) dollars.

Item 176. For furnaces and stoves three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 177. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand two hundred ($2200) dollars.

Item 178. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 179. For furniture five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 180. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-second Section:—

Item 181. For salaries of teachers twenty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three ($23,893) dollars.

Item 182 For rent of school-houses three hundred and thirty ($330) dollars.

Item 183. For repairs five hundred and seventy-five ($575) dollars.

Item 184. For furnaces and stoves three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 185. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand seven hundred ($2700) dollars.

Item 186. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 187. For furniture five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 188 For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-third Section:—

Item 189. For salaries of teachers twenty-eight thousand and fifty-five ($28,055) dollars.

Item 190. For rent of school-houses eight hundred and seventy-five ($875) dollars.

Item 191. For repairs nine hundred and forty-five ($945) dollars.

Item 192. For furnaces and stoves four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars.

Item 193. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand three hundred ($3300) dollars.

Item 194. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 195. For furniture five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 196. For printing and petty expenses three hundred ($300) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-fourth Section:—

Item 197. For salaries of teachers twenty-two thousand eight hundred and fifteen ($22,815) dollars.

Item 198. For rent of school-houses one thousand eight hundred and eighty ($1880) dollars.

Item 199. For repairs five hundred and ninety ($590) dollars.

Item 200. For furnaces and stoves three hundred and forty-five ($345) dollars.

Item 201. For salaries of house cleaners three thousand five hundred and fifty ($3550) dollars.

Item 202. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 203. For furniture three hundred and eighty-five ($385) dollars.

Item 204. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-fifth Section:—

Item 205. For salaries of teachers twenty-five thousand two hundred and forty-four ($25,244) dollars.

Item 206. For rent of school-houses nine hundred and fifty-eight ($958) dollars.

Item 207. For repairs six hundred and fifty-five ($655) dollars.

Item 208. For furnaces and stoves four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars.

Item 209. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand nine hundred ($2900) dollars.

Item 210. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 211. For furniture three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 212. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-sixth Section:—

Item 213. For salaries of teachers twenty-five thousand and seventy-two ($25,072) dollars.

Item 214. For rent of school-houses one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 215. For repairs five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 216. For furnaces and stoves four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 217. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 218. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 219. For furniture three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 220. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-seventh Section:—

Item 221. For salaries of teachers twenty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-four ($23,564) dollars.

Item 222. For rent of school-houses one thousand eight hundred and five ($1865) dollars.

Item 223, For repairs six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 224. For furnaces and stoves three hundred and forty ($340) dollars.

Item 225. For salaries of house cleaners two thousand eight hundred and fifty ($2850) dollars.

Item 226. For clerk hire one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 227. For furniture three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 228. For printing and petty expenses two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

For the Expenses of the Schools of the Twenty-eighth Section:—

Item 229. For salaries of teachers nine thousand seven hundred and forty ($9740) dollars.

Item 230. For rent of school-houses eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars.

Item 231. For repairs two hundred and twenty-five ($225) dollars.

Item 232 For furnaces and stoves seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Item 233. For salaries of house cleaners one thousand one hundred ($1100) dollars.

Item 234. For clerk hire one hundred ($100 dollars.

Item 235. For furniture one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 236. For printing and petty expenses two hundred ($200) dollars.

Special Items:—

Item 237. For slate blackboards for the Central High School one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 238. For new shingle roof on Weccacoe school, First section, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 239. For new steps in Weccacoe School, First section, seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Item 240. For paving in rear of Weccacoe school, First section, seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Item 241. For rebuilding wall of Weccacoe School, First section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 242 For underpinning privies in Weccacoe School, First section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 243. For new gate in wall of Weccacoe School, First section, fifteen ($15) dollars.

Item 244. For painting outside Henry Clay School, First section, two hundred and twenty-five ($225) dollars.

Item 245. For repairing shutters Henry Clay School, First section, twenty-five ($25) dollars.

Item 246. For rebuilding back wall of Henry Clay School, First section, seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Item 247. For repairing back pavement of Henry Clay School, First section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 248. For repairing roof of Morris School, First section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 249. For repairing roof of Tasker School, First section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 250. For glass partitions in Girls' Grammar School, First section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 251. For furniture for Weccacoe Boys' Grammar School, First section, three hundred and seventy-five ($375) dollars.

Item 252. For urinal at Nebinger School, Second section, forty ($40) dollars.

Item 253 For painting inside and outside Watson School, Second section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 254. For water-pipe in Nebinger School, Second section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 255. For wire screens for windows at Nebinger School, Second section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 256. For tree-boxes and trees for Nebinger School, Second section, forty-five ($45) dollars.

Item 257. For inside shutters for eleven windows at Mount Vernon School, Third section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 258. For furniture for three divisions of Mount Vernon Boys' School, Third section, six hundred and twenty-five ($625) dollars.

Item 259. For relaying front pavement of Mount Vernon School, Third section, one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

Item 260. For repairing heaters in Mount Vernon School, Third section, one hundred and thirty ($130) dollars.

Item 261. For furniture for two divisions of Mount Vernon Girls' School, Third section, four hundred and sixteen ($416) dollars.

Item 262 For additional gate and railing for Mount Vernon School, Third section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 263 For cellar window sash for Mount Vernon School, Third section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 264. For furniture for three divisions of Union School, Third section, five hundred and twenty-eight ($528) dollars.

Item 265. For furniture for two divisions of Lyons School, Third section, two hundred and ninety ($290) dollars.

Item 266. For twelve cellar windows sash and frames for Lyons School, Third section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 267. For furniture for two divisions at the Springer School-house, Third section, two hundred and ninety ($290) dollars.

Item 268. For glass partitions in the third-story of Ringgold School, Fourth section, one hundred and ninety-five ($195) dollars.

Item 269. For new desks for Girls' Grammar School, Fourth section, seven hundred and twenty eight ($728) dollars.

Item 270. For painting roof at Ringgold School, Fourth section, forty ($40) dollars.

Item 271. For painting woodwork at Ringgold School, Fourth section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 272. For painting iron railing at Ringgold School, Fourth section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 273. For repairing east end of Ringgold School, Fourth section, one hundred and forty ($140) dollars.

Item 274. For drain at the Fagen School-house, Fourth section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 275. For tearing down and rebuilding privies, Front below Pine, Fifth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 276. For furniture for two divisions of primary school, Second above Spruce, Fifth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 277. For furniture for two divisions of secondary school, Front street, below Pine, Fifth section, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 278. For repairing wall of school-house, Front below Pine street, Fifth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 279. For repairing fence, rebuilding wall, repairing yard, pointing old building, and a new roof on privies, Crown above Race street, Sixth section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 280. For tin roof and rebuilding chimneys, Fifth above Race street, Sixth section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 281. For changing first floor, Twenty-third above Lombard street, Seventh section, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 282 For thirty primary desks, Twenty-third above Lombard street, Seventh section, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.

Item 283. For painting school-house, Twenty-third above Lombard street, Seventh section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 284. For new black-boards in the Seventh section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 285. For fitting up Directors' room, Seventh section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 286. For furniture for one division grammar school, Eighth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 287. For painting and finishing third story Hollingsworth School-house, Eighth section, sixteen hundred ($1600) dollars.

Item 288. For rebuilding wall east side of Zane Street School-house, Ninth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 289. For flooring attic Keystone School-house, Ninth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 290. For paving at Keystone School-house, Ninth section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 291. For new tin roof on Chester Street School-house, Tenth section, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 292. For new tin roof on north and south wing of Chester Street School house, Tenth section, three hundred and seventy-five ($375) dollars.

Item 293. For rebuilding chimneys on Chester Street School-house, Tenth section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 294. For stripping, plastering, etc., Chester Street School-house, Tenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 295. For repairing front and side-yard of Cherry Street School-house, Tenth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 296 For glass partitions, Northwest School, Tenth section, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 297. For new heater in Shunk School-house, Eleventh section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 298. For painting outside of Shunk School, Eleventh section, two coats, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 299. For rebuilding wall at Shunk School-house, Eleventh section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 300. For two new heaters in Madison School, Eleventh section, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 301. For four new heaters in J. Q. Adams School-house, Thirteenth section, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 302. For one new heater in Warner School-house, Thirteenth section, one hundred and seventy ($170) dollars.

Item 303. For closets in Wyoming School-house, Thirteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 304. For painting Monroe Grammar School, Fourteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 305. For furniture for Monroe School, three divisions, Fourteenth section, five hundred and twenty-five ($525) dollars.

Item 306. For screens for privies at Melon Street School, Fourteenth section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 307. For draining cellar at Melon Street School-house, Fourteenth section, six hundred and seventy nine dollars and seventy-four cents ($679 74).

Item 308. For clothes closets for Hancock Grammar School, Fourteenth section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 309. For painting outside of old part of the Hancock School-house, Fourteenth section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 310. For one division furniture for Hancock Grammar School, Fourteenth section, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.

Item 311. For rebuilding and fencing privies at Hancock School-house, Fourteenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 312. For blinds for windows at Lincoln School-house, Fifteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 313. For painting iron railing at Lincoln School-house, Fifteenth section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 314. For painting school-house Seventeenth above Coates, Fifteenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 315 For new furnace at Francisville School-house, Fifteenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 316. For wire screens at Seventeenth and Wood Streets School-house, Fifteenth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 317. For mortaring cellar and drainage, Seventeenth and Wood Streets School-house, Fifteenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 318 For windows on stairways Seventeenth and Wood Streets School-house, Fifteenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 319. For water closets at Twenty-second and Brown Streets School-house, Fifteenth section, one hundred and sixty ($160) dollars.

Item 320. For trees and tree-boxes, Twenty-second and Brown Street School-house, Fifteenth section, two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars

Item 321. For book-cases and closets for Hoffman and Bache School houses, Fifteenth section, one hundred and fifty each, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 322. For new fence, painting, grading and paving at school-house at Twenty-second and Brown streets, and water and gas-pipes at school-house Seventeenth and Wood streets, Fifteenth section, twelve hundred and twenty-four ($1224) dollars.

Item 323. For painting outside Jefferson School-house, Sixteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 324. For painting outside of George Wolf School-house, Sixteenth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 325. For improving grounds at the Landerberger School-house, Sixteenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 326. For inside blinds at the George Wolf School-house, Sixteenth section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 327. For inside blinds at the Wm A. Lee School-house, Sixteenth section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 328 For painting outside of Webster School-house and repairing shutters, Seventeenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 329. For repaving yards, screens, etc., at Webster School-house, Seventeenth section, one hundred and forty ($140) dollars.

Item 330. For new conductors and wire screens for Webster School-house, Seventeenth section, one hundred and sixty ($160) dollars

Item 331. For three hundred primary desks for the Harrison School, Seventeenth section (provided the schools in rented buildings are transferred to the same) one thousand five hundred and fifty ($1550) dollars.

Item 332. For new steps in each wing of the first story of the Harrison School-house, Seventeenth section, seventy five ($75) dollars.

Item 333. For painting the inside of the Harrison School-house, Seventeenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 334 For glass partitions in Harrison School-house, Seventeenth section, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 335. For pointing northeast walls and repairing chimneys at Harrison School-house, Seventeenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 336. For steps at the Webster School-house, Seventeenth section, forty five ($45) dollars.

Item 337. For furnishing directors' room in James R. Ludlow School-house, Seventeenth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 338. For fitting up directors' room, Eighteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 339. For paving, curbing, and grading Chandler School House, Eighteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 340. For primary desks for one division of Vaughn School house, Eighteenth section, one hundred and seventy five ($175) dollars.

Item 341 For glass partition in second story of Vaughn School-house, Eighteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 342. For glass partitions in Franklin School-house Nineteenth section, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 343. For painting inside and outside wood work of Franklin School-house, Nineteenth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 344 For stoves in the Reynolds School-house, Twentieth section, one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

Item 345. For blackboards in the Twentieth section four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 346. For repairing base of grammar school, Twentieth section, forty ($40) dollars.

Item 347. For fence at school-house, Seventeenth and Master streets, Twentieth section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 348. For outside stairway, glass partition, alterations and additions at Eleventh and Thompson streets school house, Twentieth section, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 349. For repairs to heaters in grammar school, Twentieth section, one hundred $100) dollars.

Item 350. For iron railing for steps at Grammar School house, Twenty-first section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 351. For repairing fencing around and pavement in front of Bringhurst Street School, Twenty-second Section, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 352. For paving walks and repairing fence at Whitehall School-house, Twenty-third section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 353. For pump and well for Whitehall School house, Twenty-third section, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.

Item 354. For painting outside and roof of Fayette School-house, Twenty-third section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 355. For painting outside of Benjamin Rush School-house, spouts, scrapers, etc., Twenty-third section, eighty ($80) dollars.

Item 356. For new partition in Columbia School-house, Twenty-third section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 357. For cedar shingle roof at Marshall Grammar School, Twenty-third section, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 358. For furnishing Directors' room, Twenty-fourth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 359. For grading yard and paving walks at Belmont School-house, Twenty-fourth section, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 360. For gas fixtures at Belmont School-house, Twenty-fourth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 361. For grading and paving walks back and front of Heston School-house, Twenty-fourth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 362. For gas fixtures for Heston School-house, Twenty-fourth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 363. For furniture for two divisions at Haddington School-house, Twenty-fourth section, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 364. For repairs to roof of Carroll School-house, Twenty-fifth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 365. For blackboards in the Twenty-fifth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 366. For paving rear and around privies at Sherman School-house, Twenty-fifth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 367. For new post and repairing fence at Barton School-house, Twenty-fifth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 368. For painting Randolph School-house, Twenty-fifth section, seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Item 369 For furniture and blackboards for six divisions, grammar building, two grammar, two secondary, two primary, Twenty-sixth section, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 370. For painting inside and outside of Jackson School house, Twenty-sixth section, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 371. For iron railing for Jackson School-house, Twenty-sixth section, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 372. For repaving yard of Jackson School-house, Twenty-sixth section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 373. For four new furnaces for Jackson School-house, Twenty-sixth section, seven hundred ($700. dollars.

Item 374. For painting outside and roof of the Pollock School-house, Twenty-sixth section, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 375. For filling up of lot rear of Landreth school house, Twenty-sixth section, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 376. For fitting up Directors' room, Twenty-sixth section, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 377. For furniture and blackboards for one division at Point Breeze School-house, Twenty-sixth section, one hundred and fifty-two ($152) dollars.

Item 378. For new floor at Point Breeze School-house, Twenty-sixth section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 379. For furniture and blackboards at Franklin School-house, Twenty-sixth section, one hundred and forty-two ($142) dollars.

Item 380 For partition in large room, Newton Grammar School, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 381 For new roof for Newton Grammar School, Twenty seventh section, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 382 For repairs to Newton Grammar School, Twenty-seventh section, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 383. For painting and repairing of Blockley Union School-house, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 384. For Miller Primary, new partitions, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 385. For repairing partitions at Newton Primary, Ludlow street School-house, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 386. For painting front fences and roof at Greenway School-house, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

Item 387. For new privy at Boonsdam School-house, Twenty-seventh section, seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Item 388. For plastering wall and ceiling and repairs at Bannaker School house, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred and twenty five ($125) dollars.

Item 389. For painting walls at Greenway School-house, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 390. For furniture for two divisions at boys' grammar school, Twenty-seventh section three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 391. For repairs to Davidson School-house, Twenty-seventh section, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 392. For repairs to Kenderton School-house, Twenty-eighth section, seventy five ($75) dollars.

Item 393. For repairs to Glenwood School-house, Twenty-eighth section, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 394. For pump and division fence and repairs at Forrest School-house, Twenty-eighth section, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 395. For furniture for all new school-houses now building, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 396. For furnaces and stoves for all new school-houses now building, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 397. For cleansing cesspools, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 398. For ground rents, thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars.

Item 399. For fuel forty-five thousand two hundred and fifty ($45,250) dollars, of which all coal used shall be obtained from miners and shippers only.

Item 400. For books and stationery ninety-five thousand ($95,000) dollars.

Item 401. For employment of additional teachers five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 402. For rent of additional buildings and furniture for the same three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 403. For employment of additional housekeepers one thousand five hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 404. For insurance on school buildings three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 405. For expenses of Committee on Qualification of Teachers five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 406. For expenses of Committee on Property and Grammar, Secondary and Primary schools (each one hundred dollars) two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 407. For rent of office one thousand two hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 408. For printing annual report and printing all blanks and reports for the schools eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 409. For salaries of officers six thousand three hundred ($6300) dollars.

Item 410. For advertising seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 411. For carriage hire eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 412. For gas and incidentals one thousand six hundred ($1600) dollars.

Item 413. For porterage on books five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 414. For stamps required by act of Congress three hundred and sixty ($360) dollars.

Item 415. For curbing, grading, paving, culverts, etc., three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 416. For plate for certificate of teachers four hundred (*400) dollars.

Item 417. For night schools five thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 418. For the introduction of vocal music into the schools of the various sections six thousand ($6000) dollars, Provided, that this amount shall be equally divided among the several sections.

Item 419. For

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

How Things are Done at Harrisburg.

THE telegraphic abstract of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday has been used, by the complaisance of the reporter, as a convenient medium for spreading before the citizens of Philadelphia the following lame apology:—

"Senator Henszey desires to state, in regard to the weighing bill introduced by him into the Senate, that in presenting it he merely executed the request of some influential constituents. Public attention is called to the fact that it does not follow that any Senator or member must necessarily endorse or sanction every bill which he presents. On the contrary, it is of almost daily occurrence for members, out of regard to the wishes of their constituents, to introduce measures to which they are opposed, and which they very often help to defeat."

It is a well-recognized principle of legislation that a representative can properly present any petition signed by a portion of his constituents, even if he disapproves of the measure asked for, provided the petition is couched in respectful language. On this principle it was a not uncommon occurrence for Democratic Senators from Pennsylvania, in bygone years, to present the petitions of anti-slavery societies, for the abolition of slavery, to the United States Senate. But even this practice was frequently, if not usually, accompanied by an explicit disavowal of sympathy with the object of the petitioners when the subject-matter was of sufficient importance to attract serious attention.

We see no good reason why the practice of presenting petitions to oblige constituents should be extended to the presentation of bills. It is doing rather too much to "oblige Benson" to assume the paternity of proposed measures in this comparatively advanced stage. It seems fair to assume that when a member of a parliamentary body presents a bill, that he really desires its passage, unless he explicitly announces his hostility. But it appears to be the practice at Harrisburg for members to introduce measures of any description, under the happy consciousness that they are perfectly free to claim reward and credit or to disclaim all responsibility, according to the final fate of their bantlings.

This practice is at once convenient to the members and confusing to the public. It beats the thimble-rig, and bewildered constituencies can never tell exactly "where the little joker is." If the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway bill, or the act incorporating "The Commercial Weighing Company of Philadelphia," or any other iniquitous scheme, happens to become a law, the member who introduced the measure may be ready to boast loud and long of his zeal and courage in "fighting the thing through." But if a storm of indignation is raised, and a necessity arises for making a specious display of regard for the interests of an outraged people, it is extremely convenient to tune the legislative pipes to another key, and seek shelter behind the miserable subterfuge that the obnoxious bill was offered merely to oblige influential constituents.

It is lamentable that the zeal displayed at Harrisburg in "taking the chances" on unjust but profitable legislation—for this is the substantial meaning of the system under discussion—is accompanied by a reckless disregard of the important interests of the State. If a bill is supposed to have money in it the liveliest interest is immediately awakened; but if it has no better or other recommendation than mere merit, it stands a poor chance of becoming a law.

The highest medical authorities of the State have called attention to the importance of providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Drugs, and the fact is notorious that lives are constantly endangered by the frequent adulterations which are gradually robbing medical prescriptions of their former meaning. But we hear little or nothing of measures designed to remedy this or many other evils; and the order of business is so arranged that while time is never wanting to consider measures calculated to enrich corrupt members and plunder the public, it is always difficult to obtain earnest consideration for measures designed to promote the public welfare.

If the genius of any inventor can devise an inspectorship that will keep Senators and Representatives honest and faithful to the public interests, there can be no better investment than a liberal salary to such an official; and the people would gratefully dispense with weighing companies, new passenger railways, inspectors of pawnbrokers, etc., if they could be assured of the future fidelity of Senator Henszey and his compeers.

THE recent despatches from Cuba leave no doubt of the continued success of the revolution. Its proportions are rapidly increasing. The exact nature of the disorders at Havana is not disclosed, but it is scarcely possible that disorders could exist in that stronghold of Spanish power if the city did not contain a large faction of sympathizers with the insurgents. In the country districts the latter are steadily gaining ground. Several battles are reported in which the Cubans won clear victories, and other engagements, with varying results, have recently occurred. The national feeling is fully aroused; the estates of the Spaniards are being devastated; and the Cubans are evidently able, as well as determined, to make a long and bitter struggle for independence.

The Government of Spain.

BY the action of the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Marshal Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre, becomes, for the time being, the head and practical sovereign of Spain. He is one of the most venerable of Spanish grandees, being over seventy years of age, and during the greater portion of his long career has figured prominently both in the field and at the council board. Like all his contemporaries, he has been alternately in power and in disgrace, passing some of his time as an exile and a portion of it as a leading spirit of the Government.

Marshal Serrano acquires his present elevated position by the formal resignation of the Provisional Government, through whose agency the bloodless revolution by which the rotten Bourbon dynasty was overthrown was successfully achieved. The Cortes voted the thanks of the nation to the members of the old Cabinet on their retirement, but not with unanimity, for the Republican delegates in a mass opposed the proposition. This action on their part creates no surprise. The Provisional Government, as long as the revolutionary movement was in peril and required the general support of all classes of the people, manifested the most liberal tendencies, and at times appeared to be almost outspoken in favor of the establishment of a republic on the ruins of the Bourbon throne. When the revolution was consummated, however, the members of the Provisional Government manifested a decided leaning towards a monarchical form of government, and it was unquestionably through their influence that the recent elections for members of the Constituent Cortes resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the same scheme. Under these circumstances, the opposition of the Republicans to tendering a vote of thanks to the retiring Ministry was consistent, however unwise or uncharitable it may have been.

Taking into consideration the predominant traits in Spanish character, the true friends of Spain and of liberty cannot but regard the policy of the Provisional Government as not only the safest, but the best. A Spanish republic is possible in the future, and we trust the day that will witness its permanent establishment is not far distant. But a Spanish republic at present is quite as much out of the question as is a Chinese republic. What Spain needs is a firm but liberal constitutional monarchy, with a statesman at the head of it. To secure as soon as possible such a government and such a ruler is the task which, in the interests of humanity, devolves upon the Constituent Cortes.

The New Cabinet.

GENERAL GRANT yesterday, for the first time, consented to speak upon the Cabinet question in the presence of a promiscuous gathering. And yet the only positive assurance he gave was to the effect that he desired to have a civilian at the head of each department, believing that the appointment of army or navy officers to such positions would tend to demoralize these branches of the public service by introducing into them the element of partisan politics. This dictum of the President-elect effectually upsets at least one favorite notion of the Cabinet makers. The chances of Schofield and Porter are summarily disposed of, although General Grant intimated that he intended to re ain the former in the War Office for a short time, in order that he might introduce certain changes into the army through his efficient coöperation.

The announcement by the President-elect that he regards the appointment of army and navy officers to high positions in the civil service as inimical to the best interests of the country will certainly receive the endorsement of all thinking men. Thus far we have contrived to preserve these branches of the service from the contamination of politics, and it is certainly to be hoped that they will be permitted to remain uncontaminated. The great problem presented to General Grant and his administration for solution is the speediest and most practicable method of placing the civil service on a similar footing. The only hope that we can entertain of witnessing economy and capacity in the government o the country in all its details springs from this source. Congress has very unwisely thus far refused to lend a helping hand by passing a law for the purification of the civil service, and the inauguration of the great reform is thus thrown upon the shoulders of General Grant. By frequent reiteration of his intention to secure capable and honest men in all the positions within his gift, he has inspired the country with a well-founded hope that the close of his administration will witness the most radical change in the details of the Government since Andrew Jackson bequeathed to the American people the baneful legacies of rotation in office and a partisan distribution of spoils, without regard to honesty or capacity.

With a Cabinet made up of such material as General Grant has given us the right to anticipate, this great reform can be inaugurated under the most favorable auspices, and if the new Congress will but second the efforts of the President to purify the civil service by the enactment of wise and practicable laws upon the subject, we shall at once experience the happy results in a corresponding decrease in the burdens of taxation and of that great incubus upon our future prosperity, the national debt.

A Reform in the Election Laws.

REPRESENTATIVES KERR and ROSS have presented a minority report from the special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the election frauds in New York city. Most of the conclusions of the majority are controverted, and it is charged that the investigation was conducted in a partisan spirit; that the charges of fraud made against the Democrats are not supported by sufficient evidence, but that the testimony does implicate prominent Republicans in various fraudulent practices to influence the result of the election. In other words, the minority of the committee conclude that the Democracy of New York is as pure and unsullied as the new-fallen snow; that Oakey Hall, John T. Hoffman, Judge McCunn, and other political wire-pullers, are utterly incapable of the base deeds which have been attributed to them; that the integrity of the ballot-box is the great end for which the Democratic politicians of New York always have labored, and always will labor; and that all the cheating, swindling, lying, ballot-box stuffing, repeating, forging of naturalization papers, falsification of election returns, and other crimes, were perpetrated by Republicans, who started this investigation for the purpose of covering their own tracks and throwing the odium on the Democracy.

We do not contend for the immaculacy of every politician who professes to be a Republican, but no frauds of any importance in the interest of the Republican party have been proved, while both in this city and New York the most gigantic systems of rascality have been thoroughly ventilated. In a city like New York, which has been and is controlled by Democratic politicians, whose unscrupulousness is well known and not denied, it is absurd to charge the Republicans with the perpetration of any frauds of magnitude at the last election, for, under the circumstances, the thing is a practical impossibility. The minority report is a weak attempt to uphold a bad cause; and the allegations of Messrs. Kerr and Ross will not receive credence even in their own party.

There is one point, however, upon which both the majority and minority are agreed—the necessity of a reform in the naturalization and election laws, so as to diminish, as far as possible, the opportunity for a few scampish politicians to control the elections and overrule the wishes of the honest men of the community. Yesterday the House of Representatives passed a bill, introduced by the majority of the Committee on the New York Election Frauds, withdrawing the jurisdiction of naturalization from the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the city and county of New York, and the Superior Court of the city of New York.

This a step in the right direction, but it is only a step, and it only partially remedies the evil complained of in one locality. It is, perhaps, impossible at this late hour for the present Congress to do anything more, but the next Congress should give the subject early and careful attention, and enact laws that will operate equally in all parts of the country, and that will reform the whole system of naturalization and the methods of conducting elections. It is useless, perhaps, to expect that any laws will be able to stop the frauds entirely, but safeguards can be introduced that will check the operations of Messrs. Hoffman, Hall, Sharswood, Wallace, Snowden & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, Subject—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS."

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. *No extra charge for reserved seats.* Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 2 22 3t

JAMES E. MURDOCH Has been engaged to give one of his UNEQUALLED READINGS, embracing choice selections from Shakespeare and the Modern Poets, at MORTON HALL, HAVERFORD Street, above Forty-first, West Philadelphia. THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1869. Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, No 926 Chesnut street; James N. Mark's Drug Store, No. 3741 Market street; Jos. K. Culin's Drug Store, Forty-first and Market streets; and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8. [2 20 5t*

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to Washington, March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States. Persons desirous of participating with the Club are requested to present their names IMMEDIATELY. TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $20. Dress—Dark clothes, white gloves, and blue cloth regulation club cap. Tickets and caps ready for delivery. For further information apply to EZRA LUKENS, Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee," No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, 2 24 4t (Entrance on Harmony).

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. 2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day Mr. JAMES W. McALLISTER was unanimously elected Secretary. WILLIAM GREEN, 2 22 3t Assistant Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wfsm

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 121 S. FOURTH Street, Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 5 6m

THE GALLED JADE WINCES! WATSON'S PHILADA. BUSINESS DIRECTORY. The subscriber begs to call the attention of the merchants generally of this and other cities to the above-named book, as he knows, and can prove to their satisfaction, that most of it is copied from GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY of 1864. This assertion defies contradiction GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY for this year contains all changes in *Firms* and location since 1868, whereas WATSON'S contains all the *old firms* and location as in Gopsill's book of 1868. We shall on a future occasion refer to some of the errors contained in WATSON'S DIRECTORY. CHARLES McGILL, No. 1230 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF WATSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, No. 219 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1869.

To the Public:—Our attention has been called to the above card, which appears in yesterday's "Bulletin," signed by one Charles McGill, an irresponsible canvasser for Gopsill's Directory, reflecting upon the correctness of our work, and alleging that the same was copied from Gopsill's Directory of last year, which we pronounce an unmitigated falsehood, as reference and comparison of the two publications will satisfy the most skeptical, and which hundreds of merchants will testify to the efforts made by us to have our lists correct by submitting them to their personal examination in their respective branches of trade. We do not claim entire perfection in our work, but we do claim a superior compilation and a better classification than any similar work ever published, and can only account for this attack upon our work as emanating from a non-resident publisher, in view of our intimation in our work that we intend publishing the City Directory next year, and the unprecedented success of Watson's Business Directory. As far as this Charles McGill is concerned we have our remedy at law against him, and shall not fail to apply it speedily. We invite an inspection of our little volume. RUSHTON & CO., 2 24 3t Successors to Watson & Co.

LECTURE BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M. Subject—"Grumbler & Co." in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner EIGHTEENTH. Tickets, 50 cents. 2 24 2t*

ARMORY D COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G.—A special meeting of the Company will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. S. GRANT SMITH, 2 24 Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27mwf

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf

THE MIDNIGHT MUSIC OF THE MISERABLE CATS.

Oh! horrible cats, that scream and squall,
Upon my neighbor's garden wall!
That howl, and bite, and quarrel, and fight,
About the middle of the night!

Your midnight music's in shocking taste;
And if you don't stop, with all possible haste,
I'll cause you to scatter, *double-quick*,
By heaving among you this half of a brick.

You monstrous cat, with back like an arch,
I wish you'd specially hurry and march;
Better move off, sir, or, you may depend,
This brick will give you a "*Grecian Bend.*"

And you, old cat with the squealy voice,
You can't conceive how I would rejoice
To get a good shot, and to knock you flat,
You horrible, howling old feminine cat!

Well, cats, yowl on, and I'll seek repose;
And I'll think about Rockhill & Wilson's clothes,
And merry will be the song I'll sing,
Of their elegant suits for the opening spring.

Let the cats sing on! We can stand it, if they can! And we will put our whole minds on the clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL. The Heavy Goods are falling! Falling! Falling! Because it is spring! The lighter goods, of most exquisite workmanship, durable material, and incomparable fit, are ready for you, fellow-citizens.
Come and see for yourselves, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

I WANT TO ROUSE EACH SLEEPY HEAD,
Who stand upon the brink,
Where yawning gulfs disclose the dead,
Who might, but did not, think.
I want to warn the living ones
Who blindly grope along,
Ye fathers, daughters, mothers, sons,
What perils round you throng!
Look out, my reader, are you free,
Or do you wear the mark?
Most all are blind and cannot see,
Yes, groping in the dark.
Catarrh, a demon in the head,
Consumption is its son:
Kills hosts, yes, countless millions, dead,
Perhaps you may be one.
That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows
Catarrh affects your head,
Matter and slime in throat or nose,
Run down your throat instead.
Your lungs and liver soon will show
Consumption has its birth;
Catarrh, its sire, will feed it too,
'Till you return to earth.
If colds affect your head and throat,
ANNIHILATOR buy;
Now don't forget what I have wrote,
Or think this subject dry.
WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR cures
Catarrh—the demon flies;
It saves the *lungs*, good health insures,
And Catarrh quickly dies.
I want to gratify my friends,
Who wish to understand
About PAIN PAINT, its use, its ends,
And why its great demand.
I want to show you, plain as day,
Why PAIN PAINT stops all pain,
That you may never have to say
"I'll not try paint again."
PAIN PAINT will cool but never stun;
Pumps inflammation out;
'Tis harmless on the breast or brain,
A trial stops all doubt.
When inflammation leaves the frame,
All pain will cease at once;
Remove the cause, 'tis all the same,
None doubts unless a dunce.
The pores will ope and drink PAIN PAINT;
Absorbents fill with ease;
Restores the weak, the sick, the faint,
The greatest skeptic please.
Evaporation cools the place,
As inflammation flies;
Hot blood at the absorbent's base
Makes PAINT in vapor rise.
'Tis thus PAIN PAINT removes all doubt,
Removes the very cause
By pumping inflammation out;
On this we rest our cause.

Wolcott's Pain Paint is sold at all Drug Stores; also, Wolcott's Annihilator, for the cure of Catarrh and Colds in the head. Sent by Express on receipt of the money at No. 182 Chatham Square, N. Y. R. L. WOLCO Proprietor. 11

AT TEN O'CLOCK
ON
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1,
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
WILL COMMENCE THE SALE, AT THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,
OF AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF THE NEWEST FABRICS AND RICHEST DESIGNS, SELECTED BY THEM FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES OF EUROPE,
EMBRACING ALL THE
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ALSO,
An Immense Assortment of Medium Priced Goods,
For the Popular Trade, in Great Variety of Texture.

N. B.—With a view to close out this Large Stock, and avoid the usual Great Reductions, H. C. & Co have paid special attention to mark the Goods at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.
On the First Day of January, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	300,000 00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	3,000 00
Cash on hand	243 80
Cash in Banks	13,738 86
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	6,000 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	149,324 19
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value, 5 20s, $90,000	98,100 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value—par, $115 440; market, $88 546	75,884 77
Interest on investments due and unpaid	2 815 25
Accrued interest not yet due	8,097 11
Other available miscellaneous assets	69,252 33

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	5,707 97
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	25,521 20
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	1,560 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	2,778 26
	64,379 28

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	191,827 55
Amount of premiums earned	199,016 38
Interests received from investments	23,819 17
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	5 186 69

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	129,748 72
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	2,738 19
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	21,218 60
Amount of dividends declared during the year	10,500 00
Amount of dividends paid	9,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	54,017 01
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	10,105 47
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	20,342 31

SABINE & ALLEN,
AGENTS,
N. E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT Sts.,
2 24 wfm3t PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS, 2 24 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24] BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Day's Lane Station, Germantown. Apply to [2 23 12t*]; J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 2

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

PRINCE EDWARD OATS.
An invoice of these renowned Oats, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, has been imported by the subscribers expressly for Seed, with the hope of improving our stock. They are offered at $3 per sack of two bushels, weighing 80 pounds net; no charge for sack or porterage.
DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
2 24 tf Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street.

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HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. Historic Studies in the Tower of London. With Frontispiece Plan of the Tower. 12mo, Cloth, 60 cents.

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NATURE'S NOBLEMAN. A Novel. By the Author of "Rachel's Secret." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

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WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
No. 127 South THIRD St.,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK,
JUST RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE OF NEW STYLE COPYING PRESSES.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

OPERA BOUFFE.—Mr. Fisk's season of *opera bouffe*, to commence next Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, promises to be as pleasant as it will be short. Lovers of music and acting will be glad to welcome Irma, Tostee, Aujac, Leduc, Legriffoul, and the other artists who have established themselves here as permanent favorites. The season will be limited to seven performances, under the direction of Adolph Birgfeld, and on Monday evening *La Perichole* will be produced for the first time in this city. Three other novelties will also be given—*Les Bavards*, *Chanson de Fortunio*, *Orphee aux Enfer*. The price of subscription tickets for the season has been fixed at $7·50.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and John Brougham's burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the drama of *Shandy Maguire* and in the farce of *In and Out of Place*.

On Monday evening John Brougham's new Irish drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be produced in handsome style.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear this evening in the operetta of *Fanchette*.

On Friday evening Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have his first benefit in this city. Offenbach's operettas of *La Rose de St. Fleur* and "66" will be given. Mr. Whiffin is a comedian of much ability, he has established himself as a favorite with the public, and we hope that he will have a full house.

AT THE AMERICAN Risley's Japanese Troupe will appear this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, which will open at Concert Hall on Thursday, March 4, is a combination of attractions which will be appreciated by the public. Fifty beautiful tableaux will be exhibited, and a number of talented artists will appear in various entertaining performances. A number of valuable gifts will be distributed to the audience every evening.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture on "Rational Amusements" at the Academy of Music, on to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will give a reading on Thursday evening, at Morton Hall, Haverford street, above Forty-first, West Philadelphia. Mr. Murdoch will read selections from Shakespeare and the modern poets, and we can promise those who attend an intellectual and enjoyable entertainment.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE CALVERT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.—A fine opportunity is offered to lovers of art by the sale of the paintings belonging to C. W. F. Calvert, Esq., of North Broad street, to purchase works of undoubted merit. These paintings are now on exhibition at the gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. Some of the best American and European artists of the day are represented, and the collection will well repay a visit. The following are some of the most interesting works:—"The Captive Bird," by Faoux, is a fine specimen of a celebrated French painter of the seventeenth century. This is an excellent piece of color, and it is guaranteed to be an original; "The Sick Sister" No 10, by Lafout de Metz, of Paris, is an interesting little *genre* picture of much artistic merit; "The Shepherdess," No. 32, by Laurent de Buel, of Brussels, is a characteristic work by one of the most celebrated animal painters of the day; "What Shall I Say to Him?" No. 35, by C. Schussele, of Philadelphia, represents two handsome German girls discussing the composition of a love-letter; "Valley and Falls of the Amonoosack River, White Mountains," No. 51, by E. D. Lewis, is one of the best works of a popular Philadelphia artist; "Teaching the Tune," No. 60, by F. Wieschelbrinck, of Dusseldorf, is an interesting *genre* subject, admirably painted; another fine picture is "A Winter Scene," No. 61, by S. Jacobson, of Dusseldorf; "The Puzzled Policeman," No. 48, by Carl Boker, of Dusseldorf, represents a Prussian policeman examining the passport of an Italian organ boy; the policeman scratching his head in perplexity, and the confident attitude of the boy, who is certain that his papers are correct, are admirably rendered; "Weighing in the Mill," No. 54, by Nordenberg, of Dusseldorf, is a superior work by an artist of eminence. Other good paintings in the collection are: "Wharf Scene in Holland," No. 30, by Hulck, of Amsterdam; "Landscape with Cattle," No. 37, by H. Savry, of Utrecht; "The Coming Storm," by F. Musin, of Brussels; "Sunset at Narraganset," No. 46, by W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia; "Helping Little Sister," No. 45, by H. Werner, of Dusseldorf; "Playing in the Sunshine," No. 52, by H. Sondermann, of Dusseldorf; "The Unlucky Number," No. 57, by Litschauer, of Dusseldorf; and a number of works by E. Moran, James Hamilton, F. Van Severndonck, G. W. Nicholson, Paul Weber, H. C. Bispham, J. F. Herring, Thomas Sully W. Koekkoek, Von Seben, J. Streosel, M. A. Koekkoek, Vander Waarden, F. Kruseman, B. C. Koekkoek, P. Vandervin, Thomas Birch, J. R. Lambdin, and others.

The recent alterations made in Mr. Scott's Gallery enable these pictures to be seen to advantage. They will remain on exhibition until Thursday evening, when the sale will take place at 7½ o'clock. The sale is positively without reserve; and as all the works in the catalogue will be put up, there will be plenty of opportunities for lovers of art to purchase first-rate pictures at low prices.

PRESCRIBING FOR THE PEOPLE.—We have dispensaries, hospitals, noble institutions of all kinds, for the relief of human ills. Every thoughtful citizen appreciates the value of these establishments for the amelioration of suffering. But they do not cover the whole ground; indeed, it is impossible, in the nature of things, that the amount of good they do should be at all in proportion to the popular need. They are confined principally to large cities. To the sick man in the remote West, for example of what use is the New York City Hospital, or the New York Dispensary? But, although asylums for invalids are not to be found everywhere, an unequalled tonic and alterative is within the reach of all. There is no settlement that bears a name, within the limits of the United States, where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not procurable. It is a medicine for the whole community, easily obtainable by all its members.

At this period of the year, when the "slant sun of February" is beginning to evoke unwholesome vapors from the earth, and the "fever and ague season" is close at hand, this excellent vegetable preparation should be taken as a FORTIFIER OF THE SYSTEM. All complaints proceeding from indigestion are rampant when the winter breaks up in a "ground thaw;" simply because no sensible precautions are, as a rule, taken to prevent them. Forestall the evils that lie *perdu* in many a marsh, and swamp, and pool, ready to pounce upon the neglectful as soon as the sun shall have liberated the spring miasma from the reeking soil. Escape bilious attacks, colic, and all malarious endemics and epidemics by strengthening and regulating the digestive, secretive, and discharging organs with the MOST EFFICACIOUS AND BALSAMIC OF ALL VEGETABLE INVIGORANTS. Dyspepsia is always aggravated by the damps of early spring, and Shakespeare tells us that "the sun in March doth nourish agues." Against both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the best possible protection.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—This, the finishing touch of the fashioner to gentlemen's dress, is without doubt the most graceful, neat, and tasty garment now worn by them. *It is the last shade to the picture*, bringing out in quiet beauty the other portions of your dress in pleasing contrast, and is a true test of the wearer's taste and the artist's skill. There is no part of a gentleman's wardrobe requiring closer attention, or a more refined taste, than the garment referred to above. Like the shawl of the elegantly dressed lady of fashion, it must be of a color and quality of material to perfectly agree with the garment it is to protect, being a very useful and ornamental auxiliary to a well-dressed gentleman's outfit. It should be lined with rich, plain-colored silk, and so cut as to allow of its being worn carelessly, though gracefully, thrown back on the shoulders, exposing the front of the under coat and vest in pleasant weather. It should not be too short or too long, but so fashioned to suit the height and stature of the wearer, who will find it a pleasant study to learn to wear this elegant garment with ease and grace, without which much of its beauty is lost. It is very seldom you see a perfect fitting Spring Overcoat, unless indeed, we except those cut at the well-known establishment of CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 Chesnut street, *where this particular garment is made a specialty.*

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its inciplency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

THE PLACE TO DINE.—Since Messrs. Christopher & May have opened their Restaurant and Commodious Dining Rooms, at No. 15 South Fourth street, they have been thronged with gentlemen anxious to supply the wants of the inner man, and we are pleased to inform our readers that any want in their capacity will be speedily supplied at reasonable rates, and any of those who have not availed themselves of trying one of their meals should do so at the first opportunity.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Of all the tonics known and offered to the public, none so fully meets the wants of suffering humanity as those of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," for all who are suffering from debility or functional derangement. It is a positively pure and life-renewing article. Just try them. Sold by Druggists.

THE DUSTY AND WEARY TRAVELLER will find excellent bath-rooms at the American House, Boston. Airy rooms, billiard halls, vertical railway, cafe, reading-room, and a superior cuisine, render this a favorite house with travellers.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., to be sold at C. D McClees & Co.'s store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, February 25th at 10 o'clock.

THE TIME HAS COME

For	Spring	Overcoats.
For	Spring	Overcoats.
For	Spring	Overcoats.
For	Spring	Overcoats.
For	Spring	Overcoats.
For	Spring	Overcoats.
For	Spring	Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50. All prices up to $25.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BURK—DAVIS.—June 18, 1868, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. THEODORE BURK to Miss CORDELIA N. DAVIS, all of this city.

STINGER—BILLBROUGH.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. Francis Church, Mr. GEORGE W. STINGER to Miss ANNA G. BILLBROUGH, both of this city.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. LYDIA R. BAILEY, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 N. Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Services at Old Pine Street Church, corner of Fourth and Pine streets.

CADE.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. HANNAH CADE, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Mullen, on the N. E. corner of Second and South streets, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Woodbury, N. J.

CONRAD.—On Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, at his residence, Middletown, Delaware county, Mr. GEORGE W. CONRAD, son of the late Matthew Conrad, of Philadelphia.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FINN.—On the 22d instant, WALTER H. FINN, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, James C. Finn, No. 1716 Chesnut street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HOGG.—On the 22d instant, HANNAH, wife of Christopher Hogg, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4 Hickey street (below Market and west of Fifteenth), on Friday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. Service and interment at Manayunk.

MARSHALL.—February 23, 1869, BETTY W., wife of Thomas Marshall, a native of Royton, Lancashire, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Ruins, near Haddington, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Haddington Church.

PERKENPINE.—On the 22d instant, GEORGE PERKENPINE, Sr., aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 821 N. Fourth street, on Friday at 10 o'clock. Services at St. John's M. E. Church. Interment at Vault of Church.

RIVAL.—On the 23d instant, Miss SARAH CECILIA RIVAL, daughter of Amy and the late William Rival, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Blessed Virgin Sodality of St. Philip de Neri's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1338 S. Second street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

YARROW.—February 23, EDWARD YARROW, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Franklin Lodge, No. 138, A. Y. M.; Company D, Grey Reserves; and the Phœnix Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, February 26, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2138 Arch street. (New York and Savannah papers please copy.)

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 4f

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located,

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuthsam No. 230 South SECOND Street.

MAXWELL'S
PREPARED GYPSUM,
For Whitening and Coloring Walls,
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE
The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent: it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.
Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.
Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.
JOHN MAXWELL,
No 1230 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Grocers generally. 2 22mwa 6t

WILLIAM GROVES,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
AGENT FOR
YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m
PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1152

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

C. W. F. CALVERT'S

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

HIGHEST-CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS

Will be Sold Previous to his departure for Europe,

AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1869,

AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK.

MR. C. W. F. CALVERT DESIRES PARTICULARLY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS SALE WILL BE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVATION.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Take pleasure in offering to the public a partial list of their largely increased stock of Irish, Scotch, and Barnsley Linen.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Prime Golden Flax Linens.
Butcher's Extra Heavy and Wide Linens.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS.
Half Bleached and Bleached Huck Towellings.
German Roll and Glass Towelings.
Russia, Scotch, and Domestic Crashes.
18, 20, 22 24 and 30-inch Russia Diaper.
27 and 36-inch Bird-eye.
Stair and Crumb Linens.
Shirt Fronts, our own make, made from Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Window Shadings, all widths, in Buff, Green and White.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 Table Linens, good designs, and warranted pure linen.
100 designs in Napkins, from $1 per dozen up.
Doylies from 80 cents per dozen up.
French Dimities for spreads.
Jacquard Linen for furniture covering.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Our assortment is now complete, and stock larger than ever before, consisting in part of

Plain Nainsooks,	Tucked Muslins,
Nainsook Checks,	Shirred Muslins,
Plaid Muslins,	French Muslin,
Swiss Mull,	Figured Piques,
Soft Cambrics,	Plaid Piques.
Plaid Swiss,	

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking.
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
Have just received from New York—
India Twilled Long Cloths, 25 31, 37½c. per yard.
Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Satin Stripe Muslin, 25, 31, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.
Plain and Plaid Organdies, cheap.
White Brilliants, 25, 31, and 37½c.; very cheap.
Half Cord Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Piques, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 62½, and 75c.
French Corded Piques, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, and 85c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns &c.
Unbleached Power-loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Watson and Armstrong Table Linens.
Barnsley Table Linens.
Linen Napkins, $1·50, $1·69 $2, $2·50, $3, up to $5 per dozen.
Linen Doylies, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50 up to $3 per dozen.
Best makes Shirting Linens
Linen Birdeye, for Aprons, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, cheap.
Linen Lawns, 62½, 75, 87½, and 95c., yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands Coventry Ruffings, Magic Ruffings, Sandringham Ruffings.
Pegistered Ruffing, a new article: a large lot very cheap.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, 33c.
Gents' Super Stout Half-hose 31c
Gents' Best English Super Stout, 37½c.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
2 6 sw tj PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING LINEN GOODS
AT
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
LINENS FOR LADIES' USE,
NEW LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SAMPLE CARDS OF
NEW STYLES
LINEN CAMBRIC
DRESSES.
An immense stock of LINEN GOODS of every description Retailing
At Importers' Prices.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
CABINET MAKER,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT St.
2 1 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 29 6m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
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Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

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WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMf2
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Terrence Neeson, a laborer, sixty years old, fell down stairs last night at No. 1928 Buttonwood street, and was killed

—Mayor Fox, Chief of Police Mulholland, and the Police Committee of City Councils, made another tour of inspection among a portion of the police stations in the city yesterday, to ascertain what improvements or repairs are needed for the better accommodation of the men.

—The Committee on Water of City Councils visited Fairmount Water Works yesterday, and examined into the working of the new turbine wheel, which went into operation on Saturday last. It was found to work well and smoothly, and calculated to pump 8 000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, with twelve revolutions per minute of the wheels.

—Mrs. Lydia R. Bailey died in this city on the 21st inst., in the ninety-first year of her age. She carried on the printing business in Philadelphia for more than fifty years, Her husband, Robert Bailey, died in 1808, and she continued the printing until 1861. Previous to the introduction of steam-power presses she had one of the largest offices in the city. Mrs. Bailey was elected "City Printer" for a number of years by the old City Councils. Among those who served their apprenticeship with Mrs. Bailey were the late Robert P. King, the surviving partner, Mr. Alex. Baird, and Mr. Fagan, the stereotyper.

—Two men, named George Barrows and James Fulce, were arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of theft. They had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, when the following facts were elicited concerning the charge:—The colored servant in the family residing at No. 327 Pine street was called to the door at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by somebody violently ringing the bell. She answered the call and was met by defendants, who pushed the door open and insisted on entering. About that time the lady of the house, who was in the upper part of the dwelling, called for the servant, and she passed up stairs, leaving the men at the door. On her return she missed the parties, and subsequently saw one of them going out the back door, with something under his coat. An alarm was given, and soon after defendants were arrested. They were held in $800 bail to answer.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133.

—The bullion product of the Nevada mines last year was $16 000,000.

—The traitor John C. Breckinridge was in Alexandria, Va., yesterday.

—In consequence of heavy losses in New York a Toronto, Canada, banking house yesterday closed its doors.

—Dr. Schoeppe has been sent to prison at Carlisle to answer the charge of murdering Miss Steinecke.

—The steamboat Peoria City was snagged below Natchez on Sunday night. Passengers saved, but most of the cargo was lost.

—Harry E. Chamberlain, aged fifteen, hung himself yesterday at Akron, Ohio. His father committed suicide several years since.

—By the explosion of a boiler yesterday at Evansville, Ind. one man was killed and four of the workmen were seriously injured.

—William A. Carneross was arrested at Buffalo yesterday, charged with passing bogus ten dollar notes on the Albany City National Bank.

—A Buffalo despatch of last night tells us of a snow-storm in that city and vicinity which lasted for twenty-eight hours, and delayed all the railroad trains.

—Some of the prominent friends of General Grant propose to erect an equestrian statue of him on the southern portico of the Treasury Department. A model of the statue was received here to-day and is in possession of General Spinner. It is executed by a Boston artist. A life size would cost $35,000; heroic, $50,000; and colossal, $75,000; the material to be of cannon captured by Grant.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Dulce has issued a proclamation addressed to the volunteers, announcing that he is about to commence a vigorous campaign against the rebels yet in arms. He tells the volunteers that they have been misled by the machinations of their enemies, and advises them to remain quiet and obey their superior officers. The citizens are greatly alarmed, and intense excitement and agitation prevailed all yesterday, but partially subsided in the evening, when it was known that the danger had been averted by the firmness of Dulce.

The plans of the volunteers were discovered early in the day, and the officers went among the men and exhorted them to abstain from violent acts and obey the authorities, but the influence of the officers was not strong enough, and it is certain that the resolute conduct of Dulce and of General Espinas, of the regular army, alone prevented the commission of disgraceful acts.

The insurgents had a battle with the troops at Mayajiqua, near Remedios, and defeated them, capturing the town. Frequent accounts are received of small engagements in the vicinity of Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Villa Clara, with results sometimes in favor of the rebels and sometimes in favor of the troops.

The rebels have got possession of a tug on the Dameijo river.

A despatch from Spain was received yesterday, announcing the organization of a force there of three thousand Catalonian volunteers for service in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 23—Noon.—The city is quiet, and the volunteers are guarding the streets and walls as usual. The agitation of the last two days has subsided.

The *Prensa* publishes an authentic account of the situation in the Central Department. It says persons living in the country abandon their houses and estates and take refuge in the cities. The insurgents are to be found in every province of the department. They subsist on the country, but take only the property of Spaniards.

The rebels in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos have artillery, and their cavalry is well mounted. The troops sent in pursuit of them are infantry. The *Prensa* adds that it is useless to indulge in illusions as to the state of affairs in the interior. We must acknowledge that the condition of the people could not be worse.

Arrived, steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg and Southampton, *en route* for New Orleans. Also arrived, schooner *Liberty*, from Baltimore.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Fifteen hundred insurgents entered Lalos on the 20th instant, burned the archives of the police headquarters, seized the guns, uniforms, and equipments of the civil guard, and carried off all the horses they could find.

At Santa Espiritu the Governor was conscripting all male citizens over seventeen years of age for military service.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday Serrano, Prime Minister, officially announced the resignation of the Provisional Government. General Prim, in an address, assured the House that the late dynasty would never ascend the throne. Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, asked the House to pass an act of indemnity for the navy for its acts during the recent revolution.

The House passed a vote of thanks to the retiring Provisional Government, although the Republican members opposed it with unanimity. The House also, by a large vote, intrusted Serrano with full executive powers for the time being, and granted him the authority necessary for the formation of a new ministry.

General Caballero de Roda is to succeed Dulce as Governor-General of Cuba.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The press of this city almost unanimously condemn the movement for the union of Spain and Portugal under the old name of Iberia, which has been recently contemplated.

From New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 23.—Three inches of sleet and snow fell here last night.

Mr. Russell, mail agent between Concord and Portsmouth, a Democrat, appointed under political pressure a year ago, has been removed, and William Conn, Republican, appointed in his place.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Allemania sailed to-day for Hamburg with $85,000 in specie.

Declaration by General Grant as to His Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In conversation at army headquarters this morning with Senator Thayer, General Grant remarked:—"I want to say to you that I shall send into the Senate the name of Major-General Schofield as Secretary of War, but it is likely that he will decline, and return to his old position in the army. I shall then nominate a civilian for that office, and I want the Senate to know this."

Turning to Representatives Dickey and Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Root, of Arkansas, who were at a short distance from him, he said he had no objection to their hearing what he had to say on the question of the Cabinet. He then remarked, "I am opposed to appointing officers of the army and navy to civil offices, and therefore want a civilian at the head of each department."

The statement comes from members of Congress who were present, and they express their satisfaction at the utterances of the General, and believe from the conversation that he will have a "straight out" Republican Cabinet.

Committee of Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The committee of conference on the constitutional amendment are Messrs. Stewart, Conkling and Edmunds.

The New York Election Frauds—Report of the Minority.

Representative Kerr, on behalf of the minority of the select committee, consisting of himself and Mr. Ross, yesterday submitted a report of considerable length, which was laid on the table, and ordered to beprinted with the report of the majority. It controverts most of the conclusions of the majority, vindicates the judges of the courts in New York, and all their clerks and officers, against the charge of unlawful or corrupt participation in or knowledge of the alleged frauds in the procuration of naturalization; and charges that there is no decent or credible testimony taken by the committee which fastens upon them any personal knowledge of or connivance in such frauds. It very fully discusses the testimony on which these charges against those officers is based.

The minority find that great irregularities in the city and State of New York have grown up in connection with the manner of transacting the business of naturalization, but that these irregularities are chargeable to no political party, and were tolerated, established, and practised alike by all parties, and by clerks and judges chosen by both parties.

The minority say that these irregularities demand a legislative remedy by amendments of the laws, which may be easily made, but they earnestly favor shortening the required period of *bona fide* residence to one year in the country and six months in the State, and to dispense with the first declaration of intention entirely.

In response to the election frauds in the city of New York, they aver that there is a signal failure to connect with them and their perpetration, by testimony worthy of any respect or belief, either the Democratic party of that city or any leading or influential member of it; but they do, however, implicate in numerous frauds Republicans of considerable prominence. They allege that the testimony shows that great numbers of debased men did engage in the business of procuring fraudulent naturalization certificates, by perjury, and by deceiving the courts and their officers; and did also engage in the infamous business of voting and repeating, but always as mere individual criminals, corrupt and lawless adventurers, ready alike, and on the same terms, to serve anybody or party, and having no regard to the success or failure of either. They say that these base men were many times used in the interests of men and combinations, but little better than they, of both political parties; but not in the employment of the responsible and decent men of either party, with a very few exceptions, and that more of these exceptions disgrace the Republican than the Democratic party; that the entire number of frauds proved could not change the result as to a single officer of the city or State declared elected in November last; that the charges of the majority of corruption, fraud, and violation of the law against the Democratic party are wholly unsustained by the testimony, and retort by referring to instances of alleged stupendous frauds and outrages by the Republicans. They allege, also, that the whole investigation in New York was gotten up by the Union League as a mean, partisan attempt to cast odium upon Democrats, and that it was conducted in a spirit of undisguised partisanship, and that the evidence was all gotten up and manufactured by hired and corrupt agents of the League, and in the main is discreditable to the League and slanderous and false.

Japanese Customs.

It was regarded by the Japanese authorities as a remarkable concession to the common people that, during the recent procession of the Mikado from the Southern capital to Yokohama, they were not only allowed to leave their houses as he passed by, but also, in case of rain, to elevate their umbrellas. Hitherto, when such journeys were made, the doors of the houses were sealed up, and woe to the man who broke the seal and went out while the sacred pageant was passing. The Mikado's entry into Yokohama is thus described by an eye-witness:—

All preparations were completed by the 24th of November, on the afternoon of which day nearly all Yokohama, native and foreign, went to the place appointed to witness the spectacle. It was quite a mixed throng. A multitude of natives lined the Yokaido, while in the principal station a crowd of foreigners—English, American, French, and German, with not a few Chinese—were assembled. Placards were up in conspicuous places, requesting foreigners not to cheer when the Mikado passed. After waiting some time we got a hint that his Majesty was approaching, from the fact that native officials came along and required the Japanese, who lined the road, in places eight or ten deep, all to take down their hats from high places and kneel or squat down. This they did with difficulty, as more room is needed when people kneel than when they stand. At length they were all down and quiet, the front rank, at least, with their wooden shoes off. They must not be seen with their shoes or clogs on at such a time. Soon the royal procession came in sight, headed by two men on horseback, one after the other, said to be Daimios. Their saddles and bridles were richly gilded and ornamented, and the riders wore very long hats of the shape seen in pictures representing such scenes. Their robes, also, were very wide, and long and flowing, made of red and purple and yellow silk, with a profusion of gilt ornaments. Those that followed on horseback, whether Daimois or kuges, were all dressed in the same style, indicating that their rank was the same though their wealth was different. Some were mere boys, with puny boyish faces, not indicative of much energy or force of character. There were in all about twenty of these mounted nobility in the procession. After the first two princes, and at intervals, came companies of soldiers, headed by a band, with native fifes and foreign drums, playing native and foreign music. I doubt much whether such music has been heard for some hundreds of years past. The soldiers wore black coats and pants, made something after the fashion of foreigners, while their hats and shoes were purely Japanese; the latter were made of straw, and hence their tread was almost noiseless.

About the centre of the procession was the closed chair of the Mikado, richly ornamented and surmounted by a large gold peacock; but the curtains were down. It was borne very slowly and solemnly by a number of men wearing swords, and at their side again walked men of rank, richly dressed. The high chair bore the Mikado's coat-of-arms, and all eyes were strained to pierce the curtains, but to no purpose. His Majesty was invisible, as he would have been had we all, after the manner of the good old times, been confined to our houses, or be confined to his palace in Kioto. While the box in which his Majesty was supposed to be was carried past, foreigners observed a commendable silence, the footsteps of the bearers were inaudible, and the natives were almost breathless with awe, inspired by the great occasion. But when he was once past, people began to give expression to their several opinions, some declaring it was a great sell, and others maintaining that this show of the royal chair and its bearers and insignia was all that could have been reasonably expected, and that it was a great step in advance of anything yet witnessed in Japan. So, entertaining different views of the scene, and with different impressions and emotions, some on foot and some on horseback, the foreign population and the native returned to Yokohama, jostling the carriers of royal baggage not a little by the way.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 44 | MOON SETS.....5 17
SUN SETS.....5 46 | HIGH WATER.....12 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GIBBS, E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUEBY, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan.	30
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb.	4
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb.	5
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	9
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	10
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	11
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	13
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb.	13
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Feb.	13

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	24
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	24
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Feb.	25
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	27
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Feb.	24
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Feb.	25
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb.	26
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Feb.	27
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar.	3
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Mar.	5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Linda Fleming, Sagua, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Gertrude, Atherton, Matanzas, Merchant & Co.
Br. brig Alice, Simpson, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Alibea, Smith, Cardenas, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Wynmore, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Freeman, Brown, Newburyport via New Castle, Del., Knight & Sons.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Rufus Barry, Stephen Barry, Mary Barry, Mr. Dittmers, J. M. Wells, Z. H. Pestil, Wm. Rutter, J. Bolset.
Schr Boswell, Coson, 11 days from St. Johns, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from New York, with barley to Gray & Co.
Schr A. B. Crabtree, Jor, 17 days from Nassau river, Fla., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, 4 days from Sandy Hook, with old iron to order.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from New York, with mdse.
Schr J. Kienzle, Steelman, from New York, with mdse.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Albatross, Hamilton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 4th inst.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, cleared at New Orleans 18th inst. for Havre, with 5734 bales cotton, 45 hhds. tobacco, 1000 staves, etc.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Eliza McLauchlan, Hebbert, sailed from Ardrossan 1st inst. for Philadelphia, and put into Lamlash next day.
Barque Elena, Lugles, from Lvigtut via Peterhead for Philadelphia, put into Troon 3d inst., with loss of mainyard and topgallant bulwarks.
Barque Hasbet, Lammers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst.
Barque Marion, Williams, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the Middle Mouse 3d inst.
Barque Daisy, Phillips, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 6th inst.
Brig John Sanderson, Coulter, hence, was discharging at Mayaguez 8th inst.
Brig Scud, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 28th ult.
Brig Potosi, Coalfleet, hence, at Leghorn 31st ult.
Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.
Schr Hattie Collins, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 20th inst.
Schr Electra Bailey, Smith, hence, at Barbados 9th inst., discharging—arrived 4th.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A

POPULAR COMMENTARY,

BY ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

This Commentary, which is mainly of a Devotional and Practical Character, is the first of a series to be issued on the Books of the Old and New Testaments by the same author.

CONTENTS.

I. The Text, with parallel passages.
II. A clear and comprehensive exposition of the Gospel, based on the interpretation received by all Evangelical Christians.
III. A division of the Gospel into Lessons of proper length, with appropriate Questions added to each.
IV. A Harmony of the Gospels.
V. A Chronological Table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life.
VI. An Appendix, with a more minute explanation of persons, places, and things referred to in the Gospel than would be proper in the Notes.

It will be perceived that this Commentary will possess the peculiar and important advantage of a practical combination of four volumes in one. With this book in his hand, the student will need neither a Concordance, a Question Book, or a Bible Dictionary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We heartily commend it as one of the very best Commentaries we have ever seen.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is a thoroughly delightful volume—the work of a master.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

It is the most thorough work of its class ever produced in this country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To do all that can be done to make perfectly clear the text has been the evident aim of the learned and industrious commentator.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Send for circulars and terms, giving full description.

WILLIAM FLINT,

No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

2 1mwf12t PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 8m

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.

STORE,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$50,000

WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

1 29 fmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, —OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23 1869.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, for rebuilding the Span of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, recently destroyed.

All bids must state the price for doing the work, including all the necessary material, and also state the price that will be allowed for the old material, now on the premises, which may be used in the rebuilding of the bridge, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

2 24 4t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

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The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK,	Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax,	Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP,	Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON,	Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
RANGAROO, via Halifax,	Tuesday, Mar 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	7
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
FERDINE.....Ducheme.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROAD WAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent, 307
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY,*

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY B. and GEORGE B. HOPE, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. D. MORRIS, guardian, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 2, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER,
2 19 fmw5t* Auditor.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3 fmw] No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S

PATENT

Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL), Philadelphia;

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;

108 BANK ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for sale low. 2 13 swsm

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 31 No. 434 RACE Street

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPE

TURKISH DIVERSITY OF COSTUME AND NATIONALITY.

Constantinople is truly a cosmopolitan city, dwellers from every clime and every land, almost, being found in its streets. You can hardly walk half a dozen rods, or perhaps a dozen, in one of its thronged thoroughfares, without meeting as many varieties of costume, distinctive of nationality. The Frank, or close-fitting garments of the European, are becoming quite common with the Turks themselves—especially with military and other officers. But for the fez the costume is like that of any well-dressed Frenchman or Englishman. The true Turk, however, has his loose robe, big turban, often slippered feet, and other peculiarities. If a common laborer, his cap and baggy trowsers, with stout shoes, constitute his apparel. The trowsers reach below the knee, are but slightly bifurcated, and would contain, besides the occupant, a full half bushel of grain. The women are entitled to a separate chapter. Here comes a Circassian, his large, undressed sheep-skin coat with the wool inside. His tall conical or cylindrical cap is a full foot in height, a dagger a foot long sticks in his belt, and a row of cartridges is displayed each side the breast. Here comes a Jew, here comes a Tartar, now a Greek, then an Albanian, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Perhaps this wide resort to Constantinople from all lands, and especially all parts of the Turkish empire, is as well illustrated as any way by a little incident which recently occurred to me. I go occasionally, on the Sabbath, with my friend S. to the little chapel in which he preaches in Turkish to such as he can gather in. I, of course, do not understand a word, but I join heartily (in thought) in the singing, which is in our own old favorite tunes, and "Rock of Ages," "Hebron," "Brighton," and the like, lift my heart in devout praise together with my fellow-worshippers. Every one joins, and nearly all sing the air. I suppose to a cultured ear the music, as such, is far from perfect, but to me it is worship, devout, delightful, such as I hope to join in the Better Land, and, to my feeling, worth all the quartet or cathedral music, as such, ever yet performed. The audience consisted of but twenty-five or thirty persons, and my friend told me that of them fifteen or twenty came from as many different locations in the interior, being in Constantinople temporarily, at a khan, for a week, a month, a year, or five years, as the case may be. At the close of the service an incident occurred which a good deal interested me. My friend introduced me to one and another of his little flock, and among the rest an Armenian, who yet could speak and read English well.—*Correspondence Springfield Republican.*

Raphael's Cartoons.

One of our correspondents calls attention to the dangerous situation of the great cartoons of Raphael at South Kensington:—"There is," he says, "one passage of Mr. Leslie's masterly criticism on these cartoons which I should like to quote. I have not the book with me, so I cannot be sure as to the exact words, but I believe they were something to the following effect:—'These grand works were painted entirely by Raphael's own hand, and in the very plentitude of his power; whether we consider the interest of the subjects, the grand style and mysterious grace in the drawing and arrangement of the figures, the marvellous dramatic power in their gesture and expression, or the masterly skill in the execution, considering the purpose in view, we may safely pronounce this glorious series to be, if we except the frescoes of the Vatican, without a rival in the world. I never see them without new wonder and delight, yet my pleasure is sadly damped when I think of the risk to which they are exposed. If a fire were to break out in the palace, in a few minutes all might be destroyed.' When Mr. Leslie wrote the cartoons were still preserved in the room which Sir Christopher Wren built for them at Hampton Court. Here, I believe, provision had been made, at the instance of the Prince Consort, for removing them at the first alarm to place of safety. I would urge that if the room in which the cartoons are now placed is not fire-proof, absolutely fire-proof, such a room ought to be constructed without a day's delay. With Mr. Cole's well-known energy, and Mr. Redgrave's well-known skill, there could be no difficulty, and there should be no excuse.

"In a new gallery, too, some provision might be made for protecting the cartoons from the attacks of another enemy, to which they are now exposed—I mean excess of light. In 'The Miraculous Draught of Fishes' we have apparently a proof that some of the pigments are by no means as permanent as could be wished. Scarcely a trace of color is now visible in the drapery of the principal figure, though its reflection in the water is still decidedly red. In the room built at Hampton Court by Wren the cartoons were hung opposite the windows, but at a higher level, so that the only light which reached them was that reflected from the ground outside. A very tender and 'becoming' light it was. As the spectator, moreover, stood with his back to the windows, the line of sight very nearly coincided with the line of light, so that the shadows cast by the folds and creases of the paper, now so painfully evident, were almost invisible."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital	$200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869	479,283·23

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
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GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

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2 6 1m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,100,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,004·26.	$1,150,325·25
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		$22,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·59
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·50
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	INCOME FOR 1867
$38,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, EDWARD PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Third south and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesberre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12 45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in the Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:30 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, and Monday, at reduced rates, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 2 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:20, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Deport on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
1 26

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riversule, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, for Fares.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 5, 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with 9:30 Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Mercantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Cornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	4:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 6:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains on Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore at 8:00 A. M., Way Mail, 9:05 A. M., Express, 2:20 P. M., 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:05 A. M., Express, 2:20 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:20 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Wilmington, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	1:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 13

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:15 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 5:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware Avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

On Thursday, February 25,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 LOTS PARIS FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, CLOTHING, ETC. ETC.

Also at commencement of sale, for account of whom it may concern—

CARPETS,
— bales 32-inch Dutch.
— bales 34-inch twills.
— bales 36-inch extra Dutch.
— bales 35-inch Venetian twills.

CLOTHING.

Invoices of men's and boys' clothing.

Also, full and complete lines of ladies' and gents' Travelling Bags.

Also, full line of splendid quality Wallets.

Also, full lines of white and

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1869.

The friends of that well-rounded character, Henry Ward Beecher, have lately been alarmed by the report that his brain had suffered, and retirement from pastoral duties was imminent. Such is not the case. Mr. Beecher was never harder-headed in his life. He has not only bought his two boys velocipedes, but he practises on one himself. It is one of the "rational amusements" he countenances. During one of his practising hours he overheated himself, and forgot to cool off quietly. He caught cold, influenza set in, and among his revilers the wish was a sort of step-father to the thought that softening of the brain had set in. This is an affection with which Mr. Beecher has been threatened for the last twenty years alike by his friends and his enemies. He makes his one brain do the work of so many, that the onlookers fear the machinery will be played out before its time. That one brain, however, and the temperament which corresponds to it, are very "stringy" and resilient. They rebound from pressures that would crush other intellects. He does more work as an invalid than most men do in exhilarating health.

Apropos of the softening-of-the brain story, Mr. Beecher has made partial use of the leisure afforded him by his convalescence to deny once more the truth of the celebrated "d—d hot" anecdote. It is either true or untrue that he once commenced a sermon with the remark, "It is d—d hot," the four words being spoken in quotation marks, and used as a text. On the one hand we have Mr. Beecher's denial; on the other hand we have the concurrent testimony of several (I am putting the lowest estimate upon the number,) of Mr. Beecher's friends, acquaintances and relatives, one or two of whom are communicants at Plymouth Church. "Verily thou art in a parlous state, Shepherd." Most likely he did say so, for it happened, if at all, many years ago, when his impulses were less checked than they now are. Nor do I know that there is reason to be ashamed of, or to wish to recall the quotation. It arose out of the antitheses of his nature, and Mr. Beecher's antitheses are infinitely better than the truisms and platitudes of commonplace people.

The Cuban ladies of this city have patriotically set themselves to work. They have changed the time of Lent into a time of lint, and the stores of bandages, medicines, and surgical instruments they are preparing to ship for the revolutionists of Cuba are the representatives of much passive heroism. Signora Emilia de Villaverde is the secretary of the association, and the St. Julien Hotel is where the meetings are held. They are getting up a grand concert for March 9, at Steinway Hall. Charity is never so charitable as when she is amused. She requires a good deal of music to take the chill off, and when she is quite freezing she is always brought into Steinway Hall. On the assumption that faith, hope, and love are all humbugs, charity may justly be pronounced the greatest of all. If there were a contest for stinginess, I think I should throw the golden apple to charity, and the occasion should be a concert for benevolent purposes at Steinway Hall.

Assessor Webster has put in an appearance, and announced himself ready to continue his fight with the bankers and brokers. He had been very ill for the past fortnight with pneumonia, and various firms on Wall street, upon whom notices had been served to appear before him, daily consulted the obituary column of the morning papers. But Webster is not dead—nor even abridged. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning he set to work with no outward token of that chastened spirit which affliction, in the form of disease, is popularly believed to develop. In other words, his recent attack of pneumonia appears to have in nowise modified his interpretation of the Internal Revenue law. He regards all the world as a money-market, and all the men and women merely bulls and bears who watch the rise and fall of stocks. One or two of the firms upon whom notices were served have declined to make returns. They prefer bringing matters to an issue at once, and have given as blank a refusal as though the notices had been left blank, too.

There is every indication that the so called Rogers mystery will be permitted to remain one. So far as the public is concerned, it *is* a veritable mystery; but there is more than a suspicion that among the judges, the Mayor, and the detectives, more is known than they choose to tell. At least two men are in custody against whom there appears to be an equal amount of evidence, and yet no motion is made towards a trial. These two men are Maher (spotted out by ex-Detective De la Noye and Sergeant Lowry), and the man who has come to be known as Logan No. 2. Some weeks ago Judge Barnard said he knew who the murderer was, and that he was determined to bring him to a speedy trial, but he has made no further use of his knowledge or intention. Meanwhile, two suspected and several innocent men remain locked up in the House of Detention, as a sop to take off the edge of the public appetite for justice. In all probability neither of the suspected parties will ever be brought to trial. Retribution will be smothered. Nemesis will be gagged. Reporters will be propitiated. Newspapers will grow silent. Justice will mind her jaw, and equity will be dispensed *with*, instead of dispensed. A few days more and the Rogers murder will be classed with other forgotten mysteries.

It has been almost a year since we determined upon having another post-office. We calculated how much it would cost; we laid out our plans; we understood who was to be the architect, and with whom contracts were to be made. After having completed these comfortable arrangements, the thing fell through. Nothing has been done. Judge us from the surface—especially the surface of mud which Nassau street coats us with this weather—and you would think we were well contented with the nasty little Dutch church which is made to do duty as a post-office. It is dark; it is dirty; it is ill-looking; it is ill-smelling. None of the clerks in any of the departments have enough room. The Postmaster is almost elbowed by his subordinates, and the clerks are impudent from the nervous irritation produced by their hampered quarters. The work of the entire department is daily protracted hours beyond the time which would be required under better circumstances. Letters that ought to be delivered at 8 o'clock in the morning, for instance, are not delivered before noon. The fast men of Gotham cry aloud for relief from this monstrous delay. Perhaps the new market houses and the new post-office will go up together. I hope so.

A great deal of insincerity has been spoken about the magnificence with which *Much Ado About Nothing* has been produced at Wallack's. It is, indeed, excellently produced, but only two scenes extenuate the superfluous praise which has been bestowed on them. These are the palace-garden and the interior of the church. The sense of distance in the one and of height in the other is beautifully delusive. The auxiliaries of each are in perfect keeping. In the first, the pattering of the fountain and the notes of the madrigal, "Ladies, sigh no more," mingle fairily and romantically with the misty depth of interwoven leaves; and in the last, the organ-anthem and the incense from swung censers blend and rise naturally together through the space enclosed by the stained glass, the grained arches, and the glittering lacunose ceiling.

Historical parties have been much affected this winter by that portion of the literary world which have enough of fashion mixed up with it to deserve to rank only as the dilettanti. At these parties every one of the guests is expected to appear in the costume of the country from which the entertainment of the evening derives its name. Thus, if the party be Grecian—and an ancient, all but extinct nation is the one generally symbolized—all the guests are expected to be habited accordingly. The Greeks, the Romans, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Persians have already been represented, and an effort is on foot to get up an antique symposium of a cosmopolitan nature. At some of these merrymakings the guests have brought Pagan morals as well as Pagan costume; but the entertainments at which the literary tone was maintained were unexceptionable.

Saturday night is known as the Edwin Adams Night at Booth's theatre. It is at present devoted to *Narcisse*, with Mr. Adams as the vagrant and tiresome hero. ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WILL OF CHARLES F. LEX.—The will of Charles F. Lex, recently deceased, has been admitted to probate. The following is a copy of the will:—

I, Charles F. Lex, of the city of Philadelphia, being of sound mind and memory and understanding, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:—

1. I order and direct my just debts and funeral expenses be fully paid and satisfied.

2. I give, devise, and bequeath two-thirds of all the rest, residue, and remainder of my real and personal estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to my wife, Marcella, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever; this provision for my wife to be in lieu of dower or any other rights to which my said wife may be entitled to in my estate.

3. All the remaining one-third of the rest, residue, and remainder of my real estate, and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, I give, devise, and bequeath to such of my nephews and nieces as shall be living at the time of my decease, and the issue of any of them then deceased, in equal parts and shares, such issue taking only the part or share to which his, her, or their deceased parent would have been entitled to if living.

I order and direct my executors hereafter named and the survivor of them, or such person or persons as may succeed them in said office, to sell all my real estate at such times, in such parts and parcels, at public or private sale for cash, or upon ground rent so created, as they or the survivor of them, or such person or persons as may succeed them in said office, may deem proper, and thereupon to execute the necessary deed or deeds to the purchase, or purchasers thereof, or party extinguishing any such ground rent, who shall take a title free, clear, and discharged from the provisions of this will, and without any liability to see to the application of the purchase money, or money paid in extinguishment, the proceeds thereof, as also of my personal estate, to be applied and paid over by them as above directed, and the parties above named in the proportions above described. My executors, however, to pay my wife the monthly sum of three hundred dollars, commencing with the date of my death, until the full sum of forty thousand dollars is paid to her on account of her said two-thirds in my estate so given and devised to her as aforesaid, said monthly sum not to be included or taken as part of said sum of forty thousand dollars, but exclusive thereof, and said monthly sum not to be abated by reason of any partial payment of said sum of forty thousand dollars, but to continue until the entire amount thereof is paid. I have made no provision for my sister Elizabeth, as I deem her own estate ample for her own use, and not out of any want of esteem or affection for her.

I nominate and appoint my friends, James Markoe and Ferdinand J. Dreer, executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1869.

CHARLES F. LEX. [Seal.]

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, pastor of the Reformed Church, Seventh and Brown streets, will deliver the second lecture in the course of the West Arch Street Church entertainments, to-morrow evening, in the church, Eighteenth and Arch streets. His subject will be, "Grumbler & Co.," the acknowledged masterpiece of Mr. Talmage's efforts. As this distinguished D. D. has received two very loud calls to churches in Brooklyn and Chicago, it may be the last time our citizens will be afforded the opportunity to hear this celebrated lecture; and it would be advisable to seize the present occasion. We advise all *grumblers* to keep away, however, as they might hear something distasteful to their peculiarities. The first of these entertainments was a decided success, with a crowded audience, an admirable lecture, and splendid music. The second promises to be equally attractive and satisfactory. Independent of "Grumbler & Co.," the musical feature will be worth more than the admission fee. There are no reserved seats.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Charles Fowler, white, and Gilbert Ball, black, were arrested in Middle alley last night, upon the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that they garroted a man named Henry Rethner in Middle alley, and stole from him a pocket-book and watch-chain. The man cried murder, and the police came to his assistance and captured the rogues. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and were committed in default of $1000 bail.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Monday night an attempt was made to rob the hotel of J. K. Bentz, on Third street, below Callowhill. A ladder had been placed against the second-story rear window, and the thieves were discovered by the hired girl in the act of ascending to the window. Being noticed they ran, jumped the fence, and got away, leaving the ladder behind them.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Samuel Alexander, aged twenty-one years, was arrested at No. 2150 Callowhill street, yesterday, for assault and battery with intent to kill a woman named Mary Getty. It is alleged that he beat her in a shameful manner. Alderman Pancoast held Samuel in $1000 bail to answer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of James Taylor, aged forty-five years, who was instantly killed by being caught between two cars in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at West Philadelphia. Deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Joseph Clark was caught in a farmer's wagon at Seventh and Germantown avenue last night, and was arrested on suspicion of having entered the vehicle with intent to steal. He was held to answer by Alderman Heins.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—James King and William J. Armstrong, cart drivers, were arrested for dumping ashes in the middle of Broad street, near Lombard. They were fined by Alderman Patchel.

FOUND OPEN.—Numerous stores were found open last night and this morning. Our citizens are requested not to extend an invitation to persons to thieve.

DEAD INFANT.—At an early hour this morning a dead infant was found in Wharton street, above Tenth. The Coroner was notified.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$134·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 99·42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

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PHILADA. AND READING RR.

6s,

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

A small amount for sale low by

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 12 2w PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Legislature—Proposed Underground Railway on Market Street.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.—Mr. Connell presented the petition from the Councils of Philadelphia for the passage of an act which was also presented, having been approved by the Councils aforesaid, to appoint commissioners to treat with New Jersey for the jurisdiction of Petty's Island.

Mr. Henszey reported, from the Committee on Corporations, with a negative recommendation, the act to incorporate the Philadelphia Commercial Weighing Company.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Davis read one fixing the compensation of certain officers in Berks county.

Also, one fixing the pay of jurors in Berks and Lehigh at two dollars a day and mileage.

Also, one giving Councils of cities and boroughs in this State power to provide for the inspection of milk under such rules as will protect the people from adulteration and dilution of the same.

Mr. Lowry one authorizing the Erie Canal Company to mortgage their property for five millions of dollars, and for other purposes.

Mr. Ercett, one to regulate the mailing of the *Legislative Record*, providing that hereafter members and officers of the Legislature shall give the names of persons they wish the *Record* sent to, to the Postmasters of the two branches, who shall see that the Superintendent of the casting and folding shall have all the *Records* for one locality put in the same wrapper, and delivered to the Postmaster at Harrisburg, the *Record* to be prepaid for by the quarter as daily papers.

Mr. Henszey, one giving the Councils of Philadelphia power to order and direct the construction of branch sewers wherever the same shall be approved by the Board of Surveyors and deemed necessary by Councils. The provisions of the supplement of April 8, 1864, are not to be construed to apply to the same. Also, one to incorporate the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Beck one relating to corporations, providing that it shall not be lawful for any corporation created by or under the laws of this State, or doing business therein, to bring or sustain more than one suit against the same defendant for recovery of money, whether brought in their real or assumed names.

Mr. Connell, one empowering the various Hebrew benevolent and charitable societies and associations in Philadelphia to consolidate into one organization.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, read in place an act to incorporate the Subterranean Railroad Company. It is meant as a substitute for the elevated railway, and provides for a tunnel along the middle of Market street, the roof of which will be on a level with the surface of the street, and of sufficient strength to allow of any weight to be carried over it.

The company is required to file with the Board of Surveyors plans, specifications, etc, before beginning the work, and it is made the duty of the board to see that the provisions of the act are complied with. Not more than five hundred feet in length of the work will be carried on at one time. The company can lay single or double tracks and enter from the tunnel and connect with the railway crossing at Market street bridge; and if the proposed bridge be built over the Delaware it is intended to connect with the railway that may be built thereon. It is designed principally for through business, passenger and freight business, and is to be run by steam. The act contains the usual railroad clauses, but makes the company pay to the city a license tax for each car run and also a tax on the profits.

Mr Rogers stated he wanted the bill to take the usual course so that the people of Philadelphia could have an opportunity to express their views upon it, and he claimed that it would do away with freight cars on Market street, and would allow the shippers to load in bulk at the Delaware wharves and convey the freight, without transhipment to the West while at the same time it will not interfere with the business on and along the surface of the street.

Auction Sales of Coal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Eighty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction here to-day, at the following prices:—Chestnut, $3 72½@3·85; stove, $4·52½@4·70; egg, $4·20@4·30; broken, $4·32½@4·45; steamer, $4 30@4 37½; lump, $4·35 @4·45.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Cotton lower; 200 bales sold at 29½@29¾c. Flour dull and lower; sales of 650 barrels State at $8·70@9·10; Ohio at $8 85@9; Western at $8 80@ 9·15; Southern at $9·10@12 25. Wheat dull and lower; quotations nominal. Corn easier; sales of 42,000 bushels mixed Western at 88½@91c. for new; white Southern, 95@98 Oats dull; sales of 14,000 bushels at 72@75c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31 75@ 31 87½; prime mess $26@27. Lard; steam, 18¾@19c. Whisky dull free, 85.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull and quotations are nominal. Wheat dull; prime va ley red, $2 1c. Corn firm; prime white, 94@95; yellow, 86@87, Oats dull at 70@75. Rye dull at $1 90@1 85. Pork quiet, $36@38 50. Bacon quiet—rib sides, 17¾; clear sides, 18¾; shoulders 15¾. Hams, 21. Lard dull at 20½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Penna R 1 m 6s	98	100 sh Penna R	b30 57⅛
$200 do	98	200 do	b60. 57⅛
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	88½	23 do	57⅛
$4100 Leh 6s, gold	89½	19 sh Leh V R	55½
$2000 Phil & Erie 6s	84¾	160 sh Read. RR	46¾
$1000 Phil & Sun 7s	80¼	100 sh Sp & Pine	26¾
$2000 City 6s, New	101		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

"PASTRY,"

"PREMIUM,"

"RED STONE.

AND

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,

ALL [2 17 1m

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR

Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,

2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Copper Tariff Bill a Law—The Central and South American Missions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The South and Central American Missions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill had a long session last night. The principal debate was on Butler's amendment consolidating the South American missions. After considerable consultation the following was agreed upon as a compromise:—

That instead of a Minister Resident, accredited as heretofore, a Commissioner may be sent to the Governments of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, in Central America, and the Governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Uruguay, in South America, at a salary not exceeding three thousand dollars a year each. The mission to Chili remains as at present.

This was done at the request of General Butler, who said he did not want to disturb Kilpatrick.

The Army Bill.

The Senate Military Committee to-day decided to amend the House bill reducing the army fixing the number of infantry regiments at thirty, the cavalry to remain as at present.

This is in accordance with the views of General Grant.

The Copper Tariff Bill Passes the Senate.

The Copper Tariff bill, which the House yesterday passed over the President's veto, passed the Senate this morning by 38 yeas to 12 nays, the necessary two-thirds, and now becomes a law.

The Suffrage Amendment.

The Conference Committee on the Constitutional amendment is now in session. There seems but little chance of an agreement.

The Bank Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Bank bill are unable to agree on Coburn's amendment.

The New Cabinet.

A large number of Senators, members of Congress, and leading politicians called upon Grant to-day, and talked Cabinet matters, but elicited nothing as to who is going in from New England or the West.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions asking legislation to meet existing state affairs in Georgia, the bill to provide a more efficient government for Mississippi, and the bill supplementary to an act to abolish the system of peonage in New Mexico and other parts of the United States, and the memorials against a change of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same Committee, reported adversely the bill to define felonies and misdemeanors, and regulate peremptory challenges in United States cases, upon the ground that the objects of the bill are already provided for in the statutes.

Also, adversely, the bill to preserve the purity of elections in territories, upon the ground that there is not sufficient time at this session to mature such a bill.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an adverse report, signed by him and Mr. Ferry, on the claim of William McGarahan. He said the Senator from Louisiana (Kellogg) and the Senator from South Carolina (Sawyer) would make a favorable report upon the claim, and that as the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) declined to have anything to do with the matter, the Committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must therefore leave the matter wholly to the action of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill reported yesterday, to admit free of duty philosophical apparatus, books, and charts imported in good faith for the use of educational institutions.

Mr. Conkling moved to add "and chimes of bells of kinds not made in this country."

Mr. Grimes opposed the amendment to the bill, and after a brief discussion the bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Nye, the bill to authorize the selection of a site for a territorial prison in Idaho was taken up and passed.

A message from the President of the United States was received and read, vetoing the Copper Tariff bill.

The bill was then passed by the following vote,—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson (Tenn.), Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, and Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, McCreery, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, and Whyte.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) presented a petition of citizens of New York and Brooklyn in favor of an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Polsley (Va.), from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill establishing the term of office of the House of Representatives, and for the biennial sessions of the Legislature of the Territory of Montana, which was passed.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the several bills referred to that committee relative to a postal telegraph between Washington, New York, and Boston which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Julian (Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring that the lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation, in Colorado Territory, shall be subject to the pre-emption and homestead laws. Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the day, being the bill to strengthen the public credit, and legalize gold contracts, on which

Mr. Pruyn of New York had the floor.

He said he was surprised in listening to the speech of the gentleman from Ohio (Schenck) that he did not confine himself to the first section of the bill, but went off into a discussion of glittering generalities on the crops. He thought the first section of the bill went too far in view of the present condition of the country.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said in the short time allotted there was no time to discuss this question as a legal question. It was intended that we shall ever resume specie payments, it is as well that we should let the world know of it now. This question had been before the country for nearly two years and it might as well be settled now as any other time. He supposed there was no wise man in this country now, who believed that the best plan was to pay off our bonds with a new indebtedness.

He (Logan) had learned that way himself once, but he now believed that the payment of the debt with another debt would be no payment at all. It is all nonsense to discuss this question any longer. It is nonsense to talk of paying two thousand millions of bonds in as many millions of greenbacks. We had better let the world know by solemn declaration, that we intend to pay our debts in hard money, not in a depreciated paper currency. General Logan argued at some length in favor of the passage of the bill.

—An equestrian monument to General Samuel R. Curtis is to be constructed at Washington for Capitol Square.

—Travellers can now go from Paris to Marseilles in sixteen hours, to Nice in twenty-four, and to Genoa in thirty-two hours.

—Dr. James E. Cox is the man who has hired the Cincinnati lamp-posts for advertising. He pays $3·50 each per annum.

—A recent earthquake in Denmark tumbled into the sea an enormous cliff, four hundred feet high, called the "Queen's Seat."

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 24 1m*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 124 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3rd

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Troubles Between Persia and Turkey—Legalizing Gold Contracts—University Tests.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet.

General Grant told Mr. Moorehead to-day that he had selected a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, but he declined to give his name. He said that the person selected is not aware of the fact.

Gold Contracts.

The House, by a vote of 55 yeas to 132 nays, refused to lay on the table Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts. A separate vote will be demanded on each section of the bill. The last section, relative to gold contracts, may fail, as many members deem it unnecessary, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court; but the first section of the bill, declaring that the debt must be paid in coin, will be passed.

The Public Printing.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Printing to conclude a satisfactory contract with Rives & Baily for reporting and publishing the debates for the next two years.

United States Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolutions reported by the Joint Committee on Printing to provide for the reporting and printing of the debates of the next Congress.

Mr. Anthony said that the Committee had not been able to come to any definite conclusion on the subject, and had therefore decided to report two resolutions, asking Congress to choose between concluding a new contract with the lowest bidder, Mr. Crowell, and having the work done at the Government printing office. The Committee could not with any confidence recommend either plan. If deciding to make any change, it should be remembered that the present publishers of the *Globe* had done their work very well and satisfactorily.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Coburn (Ind.) protested against the passage of the bill. The bill was to strengthen the public credit. No such words were needed. It is good enough now. The law such fixing the issuing of greenbacks made them a legal-tender for all debts of the Government except for interest on bonds. That law governed now, and it is not necessary to look into the law authorizing the issue of the bonds. The question of funding the public debt was involved in this issue. The holders of bonds payable in greenbacks at 6 per cent. will surrender them for bonds payable in gold at 4 per cent. gladly, especially foreign holders. Funding the debt at a lower interest alone, on this idea, gold contracts will increase the price of gold, double the demand for it, and force us away from specie payments. This bill begins with implied strengthening of credit, and ends with a measure that will destroy it.

Mr. Lelan, of Ohio, argued in favor of the bill. He said the first section pledged the faith of the United States to pay in coin or its equivalent, all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorized the same shall be paid in lawful or other currency than gold and silver.

He said that all efforts to create paper into money were futile and mischievous come from what source they may. If he was asked why make this declaration or pledge now? he answered, because the conduct of a certain political organization, and of individuals, had rendered it necessary.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., said he would vote for the bill, and he remarked there was not time to say a few words upon it. He contended that the Democratic party had always been a hard-money party, and that it was not until the days of the Republican domination that the country was flooded with an irredeemable paper currency.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Judd, Bromwell and Boutwell, Mr. Schenck moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Shanks moved that the bill be laid upon the table.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

University Tests.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons last evening, Solicitor-General Coleridge introduced a bill to abolish University tests.

Hostilities Between Persia and Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—Hostilities between Persia and Turkey have been suspended until the arrival of the Persian Ambassador, who is on his way to this city.

[This Evening's Market Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 24—Evening.—Consols 93 for money and account. Five-twenties dull at 79½. Railways quiet. Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 97½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24.—Five-twenties, 83.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—Evening.—Cotton declining; uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12½d. The sales to day are 7000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to Feb. 18, since the last report, (according to Reuter's despatch), 33,000 bales. Turpentine, 32s.

LONDON, Feb. 24—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. Linseed, £285.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum flat at 57@57½f.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—Cotton quiet; low middlings afloat, 143f.

From St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—At a late hour last night the following challenge was sent to Gallagher, the winner of the prize fight yesterday:—

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—I hereby challenge Mr. Charles C. Gallagher to fight me a fair, stand-up fight, according to the rules of the London prize ring, in one week from to-day, for $1100 a side. $250 are left by this day at Isaac Campbell's saloon, corner of Fifth and Green streets, as a first deposit on the match, and I hope Mr. Gallagher or his friends will have game enough to cover it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN.

The tobacco factory of John W. Wray & Co., in Alton, Illinois, was burned last night, and the adjoining block seriously injured. The loss is not known.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Money is in moderate demand. Exchange firm. Gold weak. Bonds firmer, active and higher. Railways opened buoyantly and advanced. There is a panic in Express stocks. Adams declined 5; United States 10. Some of the leading railways are alleviating to crowd off the express companies, which is the cause of this panic.

The Cuba sails to day for Europe with $15,000 in specie.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 24.—The bill for the promotion of medical science, legalizing the study of anatomy, and allowing physicians to legitimately obtain subjects for dissection, passed in the Senate to-day by a vote of 14 to 10.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Hennessy and Scott, convicted of burglary, in Auburn, Mass., have been sentenced to ten and nine years respectively in the State Prison.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163¾	Pacific Mail S. Co.	97¾
N. Y. and Erie R. R.	39	West. Union Tel.	37½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92	Cleveland & Toledo	105¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wab.	65
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	65¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¼	Mil. & St. P. pref.	77¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91¼	Adams Express	60¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¾	Gold	132¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	123	Market steady.	

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1936 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office, 2 23 1m